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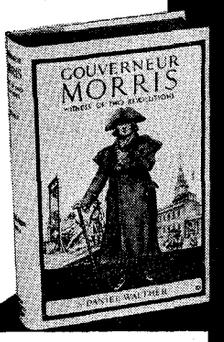

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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amortized, amortization.—"M. R.," Kansas City, Mo.—In England and America *amortized* is pronounced *a-mor'tizd*—*a* as in *about*, *o* as in *nor*, *i* as in *habit*, accent on the second syllable. Some authorities permit the sound of *i* as in *pine*, retaining the accent as above. The pronunciation of *amortization* is *a-mor''ti-se'shun*—*a* as in *about*, *o* as in *nor*, *i* as in *habit*, *e* as in *prey*, *u* as in *minute*, with the primary accent shifted to the fourth syllable, and a secondary accent on the second.

Chinese copy; stultify.—"A. J. R.," New York City.—(1) The expression *Chinese copy* designates "a slavishly exact imitation, as a copy in which all marks in the original document, including blots, blurs, erasures, etc., are exactly reproduced." (2) The word *stultify* is not a synonym of *lie*. It means "to cause to appear absurdly inconsistent; to give an appearance of foolishness to." Hence, it implies inconsistency rather than falsehood. One could say, "I do not wish to appear *inconsistent*," which would be somewhat similar to, "I do not wish to *stultify* myself." If you wish to imply falsehood, another word than *stultify* should be used. Altho *perjury* is now almost exclusively limited to law courts, the verb *perjure* has not the same limitations. One may say, "I do not wish to *perjure* myself," which is exactly equivalent to, "I do not wish to make a liar of myself." This usage of the verb is common.

high noon.—"P. D.," Atlanta, Ga.—According to the dictionary, *high noon* is "noon precisely; 12 o'clock in the day."

sicker.—"B. N. F.," Pasadena, Calif.—As the comparative of *sick*, the word *sicker* has been in use in English speech since 1450. It is to be found recorded in Lovelich's *Grail*, l. i, folio 187. At that time it was spelled *sykkere*. A century later we find, in Grafton's *Chronicles*, issued in 1568, Vol. II, p. 493, the following: "In this meanwhile, King Henry waxed *sicker* and *sicker*." Shakespeare in his play *Richard II* (1591), act 2, sc. i, l. 91, made use of the term. *Sick*, *sicker*, and *sickest* are the correct forms of the positive, comparative, and superlative of *sick*.

urge.—"M. A. J.," Wappingers Falls, N. Y.—*Urge* as a noun has been restored to the language gradually within the past twenty years, and can now be said to be in good standing again. As a noun, it was in restricted use in the early 17th century, then disappeared until Walt Whitman brought it to light in 1884 in "Leaves of Grass": "O I am sure they really came from Thee, The *urge*, the ardor, the unconquerable will."

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest March 3, 1934

The New Deal at the First Mile-Post

Speed Marks Official Washington as Economic Recovery and Reform Move Towards Accomplishment of President's Aims

By Stanley High

The second of three articles on a year of the New Deal

THE Department of Commerce building in Washington is a monument—tho I have heard it called a mausoleum—to the rugged individualism of our pre-depression era. It is a vast and solid structure, a block wide, two blocks long, six stories high, as vast and as solid as prosperity was assumed to be when its corner-stone was laid. If you have a guide there he will probably tell you that it contains more square feet of floor-space than any office building in the world. And if you do not have a guide you will probably get lost and wander around until you have decided, on your own account, that that must be the case.

Globe Photograph © Underwood

The NRA has its headquarters in the Department of Commerce building in Washington. In the Commerce Department business goes on calmly, in the ancient fashion, but in the NRA section speed is the key-note

It is rumored that some veteran employees of the Department of Commerce resent the New Deal. They resent it, so the story goes, not because it has upset their philosophy but because it has messed up their building. One can hardly blame them. The Department of Commerce building houses the NRA and two such different worlds could hardly be expected to travel congenially in the same orbit.

On the Department of Commerce side of the building the ancient business of the Government is still carried on in the ancient fashion. The atmosphere is calm, the tempo moderate. The same clerks go about the same clerkly business for the same hours of every day; signing, sealing, stamping, filling in and filing. What is not finished by five is quietly put aside, in an orderly pile, until nine. The business of the Government requires many things. But haste is not one of them. In fact, life in the department side looks much like the building itself. It bears all the marks of dignity, solidity and permanence.

But across the line and inside the office acreage reserved for the NRA the signs of life are of a wholly different sort. The atmosphere is explosive and the tempo dizzy. Everything in the place appears to be stream-lined, including the personnel. The offices are overcrowded with desks and files and bright young men and women. The halls are littered with the débris that the offices cannot find room for. The whole resembles a cross between the floor of a stock exchange and the city room of a metropolitan newspaper, combining the most exciting features of each.

Furthermore, there is never a closing-gong and no dead-line. A few people, of the lesser sort, occasionally quit work at five or thereabouts. But anybody important enough to rate a desk and a name-plate stays on indefinitely. In fact, the NRA, like the New Deal generally, runs on a twenty-four hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week basis. One of the minor dramas which I witnessed in Washington was the plea of the secretary of a third or a fourth-assistant for a Sunday off. She got the holiday, but only because of the existence of what is known as "the pool." The pool is not a marine feature, but it is symbolic. It is a vast room-full of reserve stenographers. Secretarial help from this supply is available to any NRA office at any time of the day or night, seven days—and nights—a week.

And this is symbolic of the fact that speed is a prime requisite in the New Deal set-up. The New Dealers may sometimes go wrong but they seldom go slowly. General Hugh Johnson, when he walks down the corridor does it at a military pace—just under a double-quick, and in his train comes Miss Frances Robinson, his indispensable secretary, and a trotting entourage of lesser assistants breathless, perhaps, but never lagging. To lag is to drop out. In fact, the only New Deal office I visited in which there was anything akin to repose was that of Dr. Rexford Tugwell in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Tugwell's desk had flowers on it. His office 'phone did not ring once in the half hour I was with him. At one point in our conversation he actually leaned back in his chair and put his feet on the desk. Somebody dropped in, unannounced, as I was leaving, called the Doctor by his first name and asked him how he would like "to duck around the corner for lunch." And Tugwell, who might have been called to the White House in his absence, accepted the invitation. I got more deep breaths in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture than in all the other New Deal offices.

This prevailing speed and consequent breathlessness have been apparent in Washington ever since last March. The New Deal, in its beginning, was believed by some to be only a slogan with a vote-getting ring to it. It was assumed that Mr. Roosevelt, in office, would not entirely forget it: that deliberately and with much counselling, after the fashion of statesmen, he would take some measured steps to translate its generalities into something specific, nobody knew just what or when. But the luxury of deliberation was denied him. On March 4 our financial structure was in process of folding up. The New Deal, if there was to be one, had to get going overnight. It did. The President, before dawn of the 5th of March, issued a proclamation which closed the banks of the nation and the New Deal, for good or ill, was under way.

The banking crisis, in a sense, was an aid to the Administration program. The seriousness of that crisis convinced the country,

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even more than the three preceding depression years had done, that a drastic overhauling of our economic machinery was called for. And the speed and sureness with which the President acted seemed to furnish visible evidence that the right man had been elected to do the overhauling.

The overhauling process has continued, now, for a year. The end is not yet. But after twelve months it is possible to see that our economic system, whatever it is, "is not what she used to be." It is possible to predict that it probably never will be. And the country, as I pointed out in the first article of this series, appears to be more fully convinced than ever that the job had to be done and that the doing of it is in good hands.

No one that I met in Washington made any serious attempt to forecast the Administration's next steps. At times it was difficult even to find anyone who could explain some of its present ones. Nevertheless, one does discover that the whole program has, underlying it, certain assumptions which, when they are understood, makes it easier to understand the program itself.

The Economic Wreck

There is, first of all, the assumption that what is called for, in the present state of the nation, is not merely economic recovery, but economic reform; and that the two jobs have to be done simultaneously. I talked with one politician in Washington who laid all of our economic ills at the door of the New Deal. Listening to him one would have gathered that there was nothing seriously askew in the land prior to March 4, 1933. But he was the only one of his kind that I had any contact with. Elsewhere there was rather general agreement that the present Administration came to power with something resembling a wreck on its hands and with the business of rebuilding as the first item on its agenda.

Agreement stops, however, at about that point. Beyond that there are two major schools of thought. To one, the desirable thing is to rebuild, as nearly as possible, along the pre-depression lines. This desire arises, I suppose, from the belief that the world of 1929 was the best of all possible worlds. Some improvements there conceivably might be, but only of a minor sort. And this—the tinker-and-patch school of thought—is becoming increasingly vocal.

New Deal opinion holds that the world of 1929 was not the best of all possible worlds and that a return to it cannot safely be made. The best argument against that world is what happened to it. As one man put it: "any economic system that can fall apart as disastrously as ours did deserves to be rebuilt only if it can be remodeled."

There is no mimimizing the importance of the recovery aspects of the Administration's program. But I gathered that, so far as the history text-books are concerned, it is for this work of remodeling that the New Dealers expect to be remembered. They do not look upon the depression as an act of God. There was an earthquake, to be sure. But the tremors were man-made and most of the destruction was a result of man's faulty workmanship. In other words, the elements that made the catastrophe are, in large part, subject to control. They can be eliminated or reformed.

And it is a further New Deal characteristic that the two jobs, recovery and reform, must proceed simultaneously. This conclusion has made some meat for the New Deal's critics. They insist that the business of the Administration is first, to restore our prosperity and then, when recovery is complete, to begin to reform our system. The official answer to that contention is that if we waited for recovery we would never have much reform; that human nature, being what it is, we are more likely to agree to mend our ways while we are still suffering, somewhat, from the results of our mistakes. Moreover, recovery will never be complete until our economic system is repaired.

But this insistence upon reform accounts, doubtless, for the ingenious efforts which are being made to pin a Socialistic label on the whole undertaking. No label was ever more out of place, as the Socialists, themselves, will eloquently testify. The New Deal may look like Socialism to some of the Old Dealers. But it certainly does not look like Socialism to the Socialists—who ought to know. There are some individuals with more or less hazy Socialistic attachments in the Washington picture. But they are there, not because they are Socialists but because, in one field or another, they are specialists. In fact, there are a remarkable number of men in the New Deal whose only recommendation for their job is that they are qualified to do it.

Meanwhile, a further New Deal fundamental is its friendliness to business. You get the impression, from the men who are responsible for its operation, that far from desiring to destroy capitalism, they are chiefly anxious to make it sound enough to be saved. I doubt if big business in the United States ever had a more useful friend than Gen. Hugh Johnson.

The Patient Is Making Progress
—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

The entire plan for the codification of American industry was based upon the assumption that the overwhelming majority of American business men and industrialists desired to do not merely the legal, but the fair thing. The codes were instituted because in almost every industry an unscrupulous minority, by unfair practises, dictated prices and forced the entire industry either to meet them on something close to their own level, or go out of business. A factory owner, under the old every-man-for-himself system, might desire to be generous toward labor only to discover that his generosity was not shared by his competitor and that as a result of his competitor's longer hours and lower wages his own product was undersold and his business injured. The codes are an effort to force the unscrupulous minority to do what the fair-minded majority has wanted to do.

The New Deal authorities insist that their confidence in the fairness of American business leadership has been justified. It was hardly to be expected that, after only eight months of operation, every wheel in the new system should be running without friction. Some wheels, in fact, are not even running. The amazing thing is that, in so short a time, there is any movement in the mechanism at all. This is not entirely a result of the all-seeing wisdom of the New Dealers. It is just as much a result of the fairness and enthusiasm with which both capital and labor have voluntarily cooperated with the New Deal program.

There have been some legal assaults upon the New Deal. In particular, a number of attempts have been made to secure injunctions against the operation of certain codes under the NRA. I was told in Washington that, to date, many of the suits for injunctions of that sort had been introdnced by notorious "chislers," many of them by "sweat-shop" proprietors who knew no minimum standards and proposed to accept none.

All of this vast enterprise, of course, has greatly extended the sphere of what we have called the business of the Government and there may be some shuddering in certain quarters. But those quarters do not include the Administration. The Administration is proceeding with the conviction that anything in the national life which concerns the welfare of the nation's citizens is of concern to and may be an obligation upon the national Government.

Against this there will be increasing cries of dictatorship and bureaucracy. But it will require more than labels and sloganeering to alter the tendency or change the convictions that underlie it. The New Deal has staked out a new claim for the Government of the United States, a claim that is not only political, but social and economic. A new Administration, with a new program, may one day voluntarily give it up. The present Administration does not propose to surrender, but rather, to develop it.

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Taps for Sandino—Patriot, Bandit, or Both

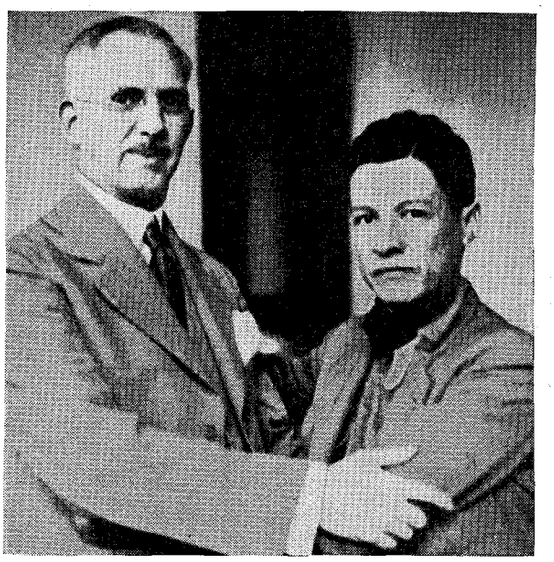
PRESIDENT HOOVER once denounced him solemnly as a "murderer," but many thoughtful Americans made no secret of their sympathy with the Nicaraguan insurgent chief in his furious intolerance of the presence of United States Marines in his country.

In the lexicon of shirtsleeve diplomacy, Sandino was merely a bandit and bushwhacker. In his own jurisdiction he was General and Supreme Chief of the Army of the Defenders of the National Sovereignty of Nicaragua. Some of his admirers called him the George Washington of Central America.

Observers of the historic scene find no little irony in the fact that Sandino, after surviving the hottest fire of the Marines during all the years when they tried in vain to catch or kill him, should have been murdered treacherously when peace was established after the withdrawal of the American forces. However, as an experienced traveler remarked:

"Everybody knew that the life of a Central American insurgent generalissimo, however patriotic, was not a healthy one, either during the hostilities or after them."

Sandino's assassins were members of the National Guard of Nicaragua, a force organized and trained by the United States Marines before their withdrawal from the country. He resented their existence and their behavior. In concluding peace terms with his old friend, President Sacasa, General Sandino had stipulated strongly for adequate government regulation of the National Guard.



When Sandino called off his war a year ago, President Sacasa, left, embraced the rebel chief

They waylaid him in Managua by night, when he had returned from dining with Sacasa in the Presidential Palace. They shot him down within hearing of his father, Don Gregorio Sandino, and they shot down his brother Socrates and five other important members of his party.

That fusillade had one effect the shooters probably never thought of. It promoted Gen. Cesar Agusto Sandino to martyrdom. Nicaraguan mothers may tell their little sons about the killing of good Don Cesar Agusto, and his legend may become a potent rallying force in times of conflict.

He was a champion of Latin-American liberation from "Yankee domination." His personal seal, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "showed one of his soldiers holding a Marine by the hair to cut off his head." He attached that seal to his letters and official documents.

The rebel leader, one learns from the same source, "usually dressed in a uniform of dark brown, with black puttees, immaculately polished; a silk red and black handkerchief knotted about his throat, and a broad-brimmed Texas cowboy hat pulled low over his forehead, and pinched shovel-shaped.

"He had straight black hair, being part Indian, and a full forehead. His curved eyebrows arched high above deep black eyes.

"Sandino was without personal vices. He neither smoked nor drank and would not tolerate his men drinking.

"There was an added touch of the picturesque when he took to the field. Around his neck he wore extra bandoliers jammed full of ammunition. There was a revolver on each hip, and often a flaming flower in his hat.

"On May 15, 1927, the Liberals and Conservatives signed the Tipitapa agreement, sponsored by Henry L. Stimson and agreed to surrender their arms to the Marines. Sandino refused. He called them all cowards, assembled his army of 1,200, dismissed 500 who were married, and took the others into the mountains to serve without pay, receiving nothing except their food and uniforms.

"There, with the background of humid jungles, rugged mountains, great ceibas and pine trees, a tangled carpet of matted gourd vines, with jungle monkeys screaming and forest mountain lions roaring, Sandino began his five-year game of hide and seek with the Marines, which brought him onto the front pages throughout the world, and puzzled those who did not understand why American soldiers could not quickly capture a native rebel."

President's "Rebuke" Stirs Publishers' Ire

Resentment flared in some sections of the press over the "rebuke" administered by President Roosevelt when he signed "conditionally" the newspaper code, hammered into shape after months of negotiating.

To the New York *Herald Tribune*, the executive order issued by the President is "a gross insult," while the Boston *Herald* said that "half of it is argumentative, bad-mannered and offensive."

This order, requiring reports within sixty days on newsboy employment and on provisions to establish maximum hours and minimum wages for reporters and editorial workers, was accompanied by a request that all newspapers with a circulation of 75,000 or more in cities of 750,000 or more, place their news staffs on a five-day, forty-hour week.

What irritated members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which sponsored the code, was the President's reference to a section insisted upon by the publishers, that guaranteeing freedom of the press.

"The recitation of the freedom of the press clause in the code," said the President, "has no more place here than would the recitation of the whole Constitution or of the Ten Commandments. The freedom guaranteed by the Constitution is freedom of expression and that will be scrupulously respected—but it is not freedom to work children, or do business in a firetrap or violate the laws against obscenity, libel and lewdness."

Some papers back the President, among them the New York *Evening Post*, published by J. David Stern, a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt. When the executive order was issued *The Evening Post* ran a box on its first page with the caption, "O.K., Mr. President!"

High lights of the code are summarized by the Associated Press:

"Maximum hours for accounting, clerical, office, service and sales employees—cities of more than 50,000 population, forty; between 25,000 and 50,000, forty-four; less than 25,000, forty-eight.

"Minimum wages for accounting, clerical, office, service and sales employes: from $15 a week in cities of more than 500,000 to $11 in cities of less than 25,000.

"Minimum wages for mechanical men, forty cents an hour.

Code authority of ten to administer code.

"Boys under sixteen not to be employed except: To sell papers on the street between seven A. M. and seven P. M. winters and seven A. M. and eight P. M. summers, provided school is not interfered with; to deliver papers; to do not more than three hours of part time work in the office, not in the mechanical or manufacturing departments daily."

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Working Towards A New Air-Mail Policy

A STORMY start met the Army's new job of carrying the air-mails—incidentally, it was not exactly a new job since our first air-mail carrying was done by the Army before it was handed over to private concerns. In the East the great storm hampered the eager young fliers. Boston's airport was covered for days under fifteen inches of snow. Such delays, due entirely to weather conditions, made all the more dramatic the final gesture of the private carriers in the shape of the record-breaking achievement of the new Douglas air-liner under the command of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker which, defying bad weather, flew from Los Angeles to New York in thirteen hours, four minutes and twenty seconds, bettering the best previous transport time of eighteen hours and thirteen minutes, altho a racing plane has made the flight in ten hours and 5½ minutes.

As the winter skies cleared, the storms of discussion and accusation in Washington continued unabated. The positions of Postmaster-General James A. Farley and ex-Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown had already been fully given to the country, when Chairman Hugo L. Black (Dem., Ala.) of the Senate investigating committee, repeating the Farley arguments, declared that the aviation industry had been "greedily grabbed" by interests which used it "as a means for private gain through stock jobbing, speculation and monopoly." He pointed out that 97 per cent. of the air-mail subsidy money had gone to four concerns which controlled twenty-five of the twenty-seven contracts existing before the Farley cancellation order. On the stand before the Black committee ex-Postmaster-General Brown stuck to the position that his entire aim was to build up commercial aviation in the United States and that contracts were in all cases given in a business-like way to the lowest bidder whom he considered capable of doing the job.

Planning New Legislation

While Chairman James M. Mead (Dem., N.Y.), of the House Post Office Committee made caustic references to Mr. Brown, he admitted that "the whole trouble was because, under the Watres Act, we made the Postmaster-General the czar of the industry." Mr. Mead hopes to avoid a similar mistake in the new air-mail legislation which his committee has been busily engaged in framing. Some indication of the Administration's more recent attitude is thought by Washington correspondents to be shown by Mr. Mead's affirmative answer to this question from the floor of the House: "Then, as I understand it, as soon as honest contracts are available the Government will turn the mails back to private carriers?"

Such a solution would seem in general to be desired by the public, judging from newspaper opinion. Fatal accidents in the first week of Army air-mail work, following the death of three in test flights, brings sharp criticism from certain newspapers which, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, consider all this the result of "shortsighted policy and hastily drafted plans." And yet we find the Sacramento *Bee* insisting that the only course open to the Government is "to operate the air-mail as part of the postal service." Let's get rid of graft, chiselers and fixers, advises this daily, "by the sensible, honest and economical administration of the air-mail service by Uncle Sam."

Globe Photograph © Underwood

Congressman James M. Mead, chairman of the House Post Office Committee, in charge of air-mail legislation

As a new air-mail policy is being evolved, debate continues over the Roosevelt-Farley cancellation order. As Bernard Kilgore puts it in *The Wall Street Journal*, there are a lot of people in this country who have a suspicion that some leaders in the air-transport industry have been guilty of shady practices but who "hesitate to condemn an entire industry to disgrace if not to actual bankruptcy, without a better understanding of whys and wherefores." On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* speaking for those who believe that the President acted "with courage and common sense," asserts that had "the Hoover method" been used, "the contracts would have been contested in the courts—for years on end—while the aviation racket went on."

The Administration is by no means oblivious to the storm of criticism that followed the Farley cancellation order and the Lindbergh telegram. "It is a new experience for the President and his key-men," remarks Arthur Krock in the New York *Times*. This Washington correspondent then goes on to outline "the philosophy that animated the cancellations." It is the Roosevelt idea that in 1932 the people voted against the theory of government toleration of insiders in such matters as air-mail contracts and of granting concessions permitting beneficiaries to make large speculative profits. The President was elected as a national protest against the practices of the party that had been in power. "Testimony about the air-mail contracts division and the speculative profits made by members of the aviation industry quickly persuaded the President and his New Deal architects that here was one of the conditions against which the election protest was based." Therefore he proceeded to eliminate it quickly, desiring a house-cleaning in the aviation industry.

Secretary Wallace Gives Us Our Choice

Even those who disagree most violently with Secretary Wallace's conclusions find his little pamphlet "America Must Choose," decidedly worth reading, a piece of "honest thinking," a remarkably clear exposition of New Deal philosophy. Mr. Wallace turns our attention to the rest of the world and declares that this nation must choose among three policies: one of self-containment or economic nationalism, which would mean retiring from forty to a hundred million acres of land from cultivation; one of internationalism, letting in a billion dollars more goods than we imported in 1929, involving radical tariff reduction and the reorganization of protected industries, and "a planned middle course" halfway between the other two.

Mr. Wallace leans towards the international side, but gives the impression that the Administration is more likely to take the middle course. Anyway, he believes that the decision should not be made without free and full debate throughout the country.

The Secretary of Agriculture warns us that whichever path we take there must be much readjustment and national allegiance to any fixed course requires "a certain degree of regimented opinion." Also, whatever our choice, we should approach it "from the point of view of a long-time national plan, which we are willing to follow for at least twenty or thirty years, even if some of our friends get hurt, and howl continuously to high heaven." "Much as we all dislike them," we are told, "the new types of social control that we have now in operation are here to stay, and to grow on a world or national scale."

The Wallace statement is welcomed by Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* as an indication that the New Deal is now to be applied to the tariff. It is understood that the President will ask Congress to give him authority to adjust tariff rates and make tariff agreements with other nations. So far the President has proceeded without such power, "only to find now that lower tariffs are indispensable for real improvement."

Characteristic of conservative opinion is the Chicago *Tribune's* picture of the Wallace prospectus as "a message of despair," which assumes "contrary to experience and sound reasoning, that the country has reached its heights and that the decline must be managed to avert disaster."

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New York Mayor's War on Slot-Machines

LaGuardia's Vigorous Fight to Eliminate From the Metropolis "the World's Meanest Racket" Is Expected to Set the Pace for Similar Crusades in Other Cities

NEW YORK'S fighting Mayor is giving the strongly-entrenched slot-machine racket its first real battle. Plunging through legal red tape and the stubborn, sabotaging resistance which all crime-infested businesses give the authorities, the ubiquitous Mr. LaGuardia and his army-trained Police Commissioner—Gen. John F. O'Ryan—are confident that they have a death grip on the industry that has garnered a corner on the title of "the world's meanest racket."

Other cities are watching the campaign. If Mayor LaGuardia succeeds in eliminating slot-machine gambling from New York, it is likely that other cities will follow suit. What the authorities have lacked up to the present are successful fighting methods, since the slot-machine manufacturers have managed to keep one step ahead of the law in many States. New York's Mayor is supplying a basketful of new ideas which have already produced remarkable results. Philadelphia is already conducting a new crusade following a marked increase in the number of penny and nickel gambling machines and the movement for revision of gambling laws is making progress.

In his pre-election campaign Mayor LaGuardia promised he would eliminate the racket. In many of his speeches he quoted material gathered by THE LITERARY DIGEST and published last August. Since taking office on January 1 the Mayor has had his heart set on breaking the industry and removing the machines from thousands of small shops, restaurants, candy stores, pool rooms and other public gathering places. On January 29, Police Commissioner O'Ryan gave his department thirty days to rid the city of slot-machines and the policy racket (a similarly tenacious form of gambling with "numbers" that has a sucker income running into the millions of dollars annually and is particularly popular in Harlem). That the Mayor was in earnest may be seen from the following results within three weeks of the police order:

Hundreds of machines seized and confiscated.

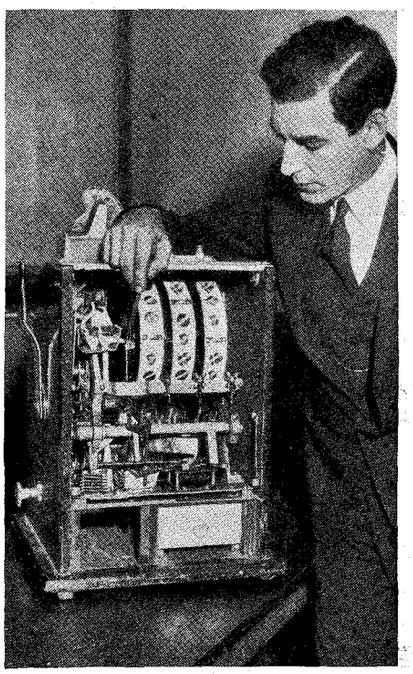
Thousands of machines suddenly disappeared from shops and other locations.

The Mayor himself unexpectedly appeared at a police station and sat as a committing magistrate in a test case, setting a precedent in the use of his powers.

Police raided a headquarters of the racket in a Broadway building and seized important files, data and machines.

On the other hand, in the midst of the police drive, the authorities were again given a legal setback when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on February 13 affirmed a Federal Court decision restraining the police from interfering with slot-machines unless they could prove they were used for gambling. This leaves the burden of proof with the police, an interpretation which has seriously hampered the police from seizing machines which are openly acknowledged to be used for gambling.

When the new administration came into office two months ago, the police department frankly admitted that there were between 25,000 and 30,000 gambling slot-machines in the city. Then Lewis J. Valentine, feared by cops and racketeers alike, became Chief Inspector, and the slot-machines have disappeared by the thousands.



Acme

Dr. C. C. Clark of New York University illustrates the inner workings of a slot-machine

Financially, the gangs who operated the machines were prospering, depression or no depression. The income of sucker money from the pockets of hard-working and small-salaried people who thought they had a sporting chance to win on the machines, was too high for accurate estimate. As a pathetically amusing contrast, Earl Sparling, staff writer on the New York *World-Telegram*, pointed out in a series of articles on the racket that in the entire pre-depression year of 1928 at the millionaire gambling resort of Monte Carlo, the Casino's roulette wheels took in only $4,566,104 gross. But in one month in New York during a depression year, the slot-machines were estimated conservatively to have taken in $4,000,000, or at the rate of $48,000,000 a year.

The Mayor made a surprize visit to the West 100th Street police station recently and sat in as a committing magistrate on a test case. Much to the awe of the woman who was haled before the "magistrate" for operating a slot-machine in her small restaurant, the Mayor gave his own opinion in a few terse words:

"People's exhibit Number 1 is clearly a slot-machine," he said. "The machine speaks for itself.

"It is not a vending machine, and not even a Federal judge can make it a vending machine. It is a gambling machine. A slot-machine."

Evidence was introduced by police to show that the restaurant-keeper was forced by gangsters to maintain the machine. At regular intervals the gang collected the receipts and gave the restaurant-keeper a percentage. Asked by reporters if it wasn't the first time a New York Mayor ever sat as a magistrate, Mr. LaGuardia called over his shoulder as he was hurrying on to another appointment: "I really don't know—but we create precedents."

Hitting near the "top" of the racket, a surprize raid was made shortly after that by a squad of detectives, led by a dinner-coated Deputy Commissioner, on an eleventh-floor office at Broadway and Sixty-first Street. Elated over the results, Police Commissioner O'Ryan said: "As I predicted, the backbone of the slot-machine racket has been broken. I will say that the material found in the safe ought to go a long way in furthering the Mayor's policy against gambling."

Paxton Blair, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who represented the city in the recent court appeal, said that in good locations some of the twenty-five-cent machines return a profit of $100 a day. Some larger machines bring in even more.

"The phenomenal growth of the slot-machine racket to its present position," he continued, "as one of the most highly organized of criminal activities and as the treasury of organized crime may be attributed to the huge profits which the operation of the machines are capable of producing for their owners."

Writing in the New York *Times*, Margaret Hess observed that "every time a nickel goes into a slot-machine, a part of it finds its way into the hands of large-scale crooks and gangsters, the 'wise-guys' who never appear but who reap tremendous profits by remaining in the background."

"A player hasn't even a gambler's chance," the Mayor exploded on one recent occasion. "These slot machines are plain mechanical larceny." Then he proceeded to relate the statistical data prepared by Dr. E. E. Free and Dr. C. C. Clark of New York University showing that at best the player has only one chance in a thousand to win a "jack-pot."

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Topics of the Day

Florida Is Enjoying Tremendous Boom There have come fabulous tales of a land to the south where—accept it or scoff—the sun is warm and mellow and zero is unknown—Florida. Tens of thousands, by train, ship, plane and motor, have rushed down to the peninsular State to bask and swim, dance and dine and send their money spinning. Whether the severe winter is the sole cause or not, Florida is enjoying a tremendous boom.

You would think, so Floridians report, that the depression was over. At the big resorts money flows like water. And prices soar. Movies and restaurants are swamped. Not since 1928 has Florida seen anything like it. Not only are the big hotels jammed—making hay before the sun shines too hard, for the season is short—but the suburban hotels and tourist camps are filled to capacity. With hotels all but bursting with guests, Chambers of Commerce scour their cities and towns for rooms to accommodate the overflow.

Palm Beach is having another hey-day. There the best hotels charge $50 a day, 'tis said. And at Miami Beach, a cot in a hotel parlor costs as high as $25. All of which may bring a bit of comfort, even if cold comfort, to the northern stay-at-home—while he shivers he can save money.

* * * *

No Radio Jokes on Air-mail Situation A tender subject is the air-mail situation. A ban, possibly temporary, has been placed on any comedy reference to it whatever by the National Broadcasting program department. When it is considered that one of the most enduring and distinctive traditions of American life has been the ability and willingness to crack jokes about any problem confronting the nation, this order takes on the aspect of a startling innovation.

Perhaps modern inventions must bring new manners. However, the propensity in this country to make light of serious matters, which has so often served as a valuable safety valve, grew up long before the radio even took the form of a scientist's dream. The chances are that it will survive a means of communication now controlled by timid gentlemen anxious to placate Federal sensibilities.

* * * *

An Austrian Leader's Unconscious Humor If any humor can be extracted from the recent civil war in Austria it appears in an interview with Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg cabled to the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Prince von Starhemberg is the head of the Austrian Heimwehr, the armed force of 40,000 Fascists principally responsible for quelling the Socialist revolt and incidentally for shelling those famous model tenements in Vienna. The slaughter of men, women and children resulting from this action shocked the world, tho apparently it left the Prince unmoved. At least he did not mention it in his interview.

What he did talk about was the possibility of a Nazi régime in Austria. This he considered very remote, and for the following quaint reason: "There is a brutality about national Socialism that is repellent to every Austrian."

* * * *

New Deal for the Lord of the Soil America's only native culture is to be restored to its place in the sun, according to an order issued by John Collier, United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs. It looks as if the land-grabber plan of Indian management may be replaced at last by more civilized policies.

The Commissioner's recent order includes the following striking passage:

"No interference with Indian religious life or ceremonial expression will hereafter be tolerated. The cultural liberty of Indians is in all respects to be considered equal to that of any non-Indian group. And it is desirable that Indians be bilingual—fluent and literate in the English language and fluent in their vital, beautiful and efficient native languages. The Indian arts and crafts are to be prized, nourished and honored."

* * * *

Fattening a Family of 5 on $5 a Week Every once in a while some "nutrition specialist" tries to tell us how to feed a family on some unbelievably small sum a week. We all mentally applaud but give up in despair when we try to put the budget into practise. Here comes such an expert, Inez M. Hobart, of the University of Minnesota, who tries to show how a family of five could not only live, but actually could grow fat on five dollars a week. This is the way she would spend the money: Milk and cheese, $1.30 (or more); vegetables and fruits, $1.20 (or less); butter, lard, bacon, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, baking powder, $1 (or less); meat, fish and eggs, 50 cents.

The Troy *Times*, which calls attention to the Hobart budget, passes this skeptical judgment on the plan of the Minnesota nutrition specialist: "It is a 10-to-1 shot that if she invited four of her friends to participate with her in such an experiment even for a period of one week, all and sundry would lose considerable weight before the first week was over and would, before the seven days were up, be seeking the nearest restaurant for a good square meal."

Tennessee's War on Two Sister States It is a courageous commonwealth which engages in hostilities with two sister States at the same time. Tennessee challenges neighboring North Carolina while still at odds with more distant Illinois.

The fight with Illinois is one of those interstate trucking controversies that spring up from time to time. The Tennessee legislature put a tax on trucks from other States by compelling them to get Tennessee licenses. Illinois came into the fight when Colonel McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, shipped a truck load of polo ponies to South Carolina via Tennessee. The truck was held up until $70 was paid for a license. Then the Chicago *Tribune* and the Chicago Motor Club opened fire. Tourists were advised to avoid Tennessee.

The State of Illinois retaliated by stopping at its borders Tennessee trucks without Illinois licenses. Tennessee cartoons portrayed Chicago as unfit for Southern tourists to visit. It now appears that the Governor of Tennessee will try to have the truck legislation repealed.

The war between Tennessee and North Carolina would seem to be still unsettled. It involves the new scenic Federal highway between Shenandoah National Park and Smoky Mountain Park. The two States cooperated in working for the park, but now it seems that North Carolina wants to keep the new highway on the North Carolina side of the boundary south of the Virginia line. Tennessee wants the road along the border with access from both States.

And we talk of the jealousies that divide Europe!

* * * *

Proving the Truth of French Proverb The famous Trocadero, in Paris, is slated for the junk pile. Renowned for years as one of the ugliest public buildings in Europe, it was erected for the Paris exposition of 1878 as a permanent monument to architectural taste. Thus do the standards of one generation war with those of another.

No such fate seems in store for the Eiffel Tower, just across the river. Yet, as William Bird has pointed out in the New York *Sun*, the Eiffel Tower was put up as a freak attraction for the exposition of 1889, and considered at the time an "esthetic atrocity." It was to be torn down with the passing of the exposition. Official inertia intervened and then a new use for it was found as a wireless transmitting station. Now architects are discovering that it has "a peculiar esthetic charm."

Here is confirmation of the French proverb that "only the temporary endures," which, being interpreted, probably means that when man deliberately plans an immortal creation he rarely achieves his goal.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, founder and director of Greenwich House, for over thirty years one of New York's best known welfare centers, is the only woman appointed to the Municipal Housing Authority of New York City. A graduate of Radcliffe, later studying at Brown University and the University of Berlin, she founded Greenwich House as an artistic and recreational center for the children of Greenwich Village. Of medium height, with gray eyes and cheerful smile, Mrs. Simkhovitch is an authority on child welfare. President of the National Housing Conference, she has long been an advocate of slum clearance and municipal housing.

© Bachrach

Marguerite Le Hand, who is President Roosevelt's super-confidential secretary, has been with him since 1920 when she was his secretary during his campaign for the Vice-Presidency. She is slender, prematurely gray, handles a large part of the President's correspondence, and calls him "F. D." Miss Le Hand lives in the White House where she has won the affection of the entire Roosevelt family, all of whom call her "Missy."

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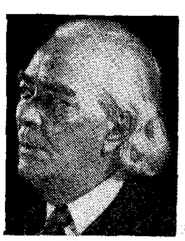
Richard B. Harrison is the sixty-nine-year-old Negro who portrays *de Lawd* in "The Green Pastures." Harrison began life as the son of fugitive slaves in London, Ontario, and was a bell-hop, waiter, railroad worker, dramatic reader and a teacher before he rocketed to fame on Broadway at an age when most men are thinking of retiring. Now, with plenty of money and as much prominence as any living member of his race, he is as simple and unassuming as he was before he found fame and fortune in "The Green Pastures."



Alfredo Valente photo

The same year that the play won the Pulitzer award Harrison was given the Springarn medal, presented annually to an outstanding member of the Negro race. In 1932, he received the Sigma Key at Boston University and is the only member of his race as well as the only actor who ever wore it. Speaking of this distinction, he says, "Altho I am wearing the key, I do not believe it was given for me alone. I think it was given because of the team work of 'The Green Pastures' company."

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

William C. (Bill) Morris, born Salt Lake City, Utah, March 6, 1874. Drew first cartoon for Nelson W. Durham, editor Spokane, Wash., *Spokesman-Review* 1904 and kept job until 1913. Journeyed East, crossed Hudson River wondering if there were room for one more cartoonist in the big city of New York.

Sold first drawing to *Puck* four weeks later. Free lance for two years, magazines and periodicals with animated cartoons for Pathé Frères.

Cartoonist for *Harper's Weekly Independent,* and New York *Evening Mail* at different times.

Joined the George Matthew Adams Service about fifteen years ago and George and I and the rest of that congenial organization become warmer friends as the years go by.

Published "The Spokane Book," 1913; "One Hundred Men of Rockland County," 1929. Married May Pratt, Salt Lake City. Two daughters. Hobbies: Books, birds, stars and a grand-daughter. Home address, Grand View-on-Hudson, N. Y.

[*One of Mr. Morris's cartoons appears on the cover of this issue of* The Digest. *Another is on page 47.*]

Joseph B. Poindexter, newly appointed Governor of Hawaii, has been a resident of these islands since 1917, when President Wilson appointed him to a judgeship there. Originally an Oregonian, he practised law in Montana and held local and State offices. He is six feet tall, 65, weighs about 200 pounds, is known for his quick decisions, his fishing stories and his modesty. His only known lapse from modesty is his frequent boast "the big ones never get away from me."

News of Hawaii photo

Attorney Frank J. Hogan has a reputation as one of the shrewdest lawyers in Washington. A master in the play of legal technicalities, he has won victories against the Government for the Riggs National Bank, in 1915-16, for E. L. Doheny in the Teapot Dome oil scandal and for Colonel Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in 1928. Short, stocky, square-shouldered, his arguments are sound, delivered pleasantly and calmly. So when William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce under President Hoover, was held on contempt charges in the Senate's air-mail subsidy investigation, Mr. Hogan's services were again in demand.

Wide World

Rouben Mamoulian earned a place on Broadway as one of the stage's finest directors and a Hollywood contract with his work in "Porgy", "Marco Millions" and "Wings Over Europe" His first moving picture was "Applause" with Helen Morgan. Born in Tiflis, Caucasus, thirty-five years ago, he and his family escaped to England from Bolshevist rule. The late George Eastman, kodak manufacturer, brought him to America to direct the American Opera Company of Rochester, New York.

Acme

A painstaking director with a thorough knowledge of camera values, his latest pictures have been "Song of Songs," starring Marlene Dietrich, and "Queen Christina" which brought Greta Garbo back to the screen.

What's the Name, Please?

Ramon Novarro — Mexican movie actor—*ray-moan'* (not ray'*mun*) *no-vah'ro.*

Cukor—movie director—first syllable as in billiards: *cue'kor.*

Menjou — movie actor — prefers — *mah-zhu,* with nasalized *ah:* his mother says *man-ju.*

Loew — motion-picture executive — just *low,* not *lowy.*

Robeson—"The Emperor Jones"—two syllables: *robe'son.*

Devereux — makes educational "talkies" — not *deverow,* but *dev'er-a,* nearly rimes with *Deborah.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Administration Leaders Seek to Avert Possible National Political Setback Resulting From What They Regard as Governor Lehman's Blunders in Handling New York City Situation

IN the opinion of the Roosevelt political managers, Governor Lehman kicked over the political applecart in trying to meet Mayor LaGuardia's demand for economy legislation. Eight months in advance of the New York State election campaign, the Democratic situation is at its worst since the Governorship passed from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Lehman. On the surface, Postmaster-General Farley is strong for Mr. Lehman and his works. Underneath, he feels

Postmaster-General Farley

that the Governor and his newspaperman-secretary have shown remarkable political ineptitude. One has only to read the dispatches from Albany to see that the feeling is mutual.

The genesis of the trouble was a word from President Roosevelt to Mr. Farley and indirectly to Governor Lehman to give Mayor LaGuardia what he asked in the way of legislation. In the Presidential circle it was felt that the Governor blundered badly in his first exchange with the Mayor. The good feeling between the President and the Governor remained undisturbed. Mr. Lehman subsequently fell in with Mayor LaGuardia. The Governor and the Mayor of New York agreed on legislation which included power to cut salaries in county as well as municipal offices. Here, in the Roosevelt political managers' opinion, the Governor blundered again. It is felt that it would have been the course of wisdom and political expediency for the Governor to have the legislative leaders, Democratic and Republican, called in to confer with him and the Mayor, even if it were for the consideration of a plan the Governor and Mayor had previously privately concurred in.

To the politically-minded of the Federalist group there is nothing strange about the apprehensions of the Democratic legislative leaders. Recalling that organized minorities quite often carry their point, as witness Mr. Prial's primary victory last fall with the aid of the civil service workers he had assiduously cultivated, the Roosevelt politicians can well understand the argument of the legislative leaders that however popular the economy bill might be in the November election this year, it would be of small comfort to a legislator retired by the wrath of the civil service employees.

With this practical point of view definitely in mind, the feeling in the Roosevelt group is that there should be some give-and-take between the Governor, the Mayor and the legislative leaders who are looking out for their political scalps. In plain words, the Roosevelt politicians feel that, if there is no more than $600,000 to $1,000,000 a year involved in the country jobs which the legislative leaders want to save, it would be better for the Governor to concede that much for the sake of getting through the rest of the New York City economy bill.

This is getting a bit ahead of the story. The third political blunder of the Governor, in the view of the Federalists, was in waiting too long to summon the aid of the Postmaster-General, who is also the chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It is understood here that in the early stages of the situation Governor Lehman was advised to invoke the assistance of Mr. Farley and that the Governor, acting upon the advice of his secretary, Mr. Canavan, decided to try to work it alone. It was in the light of this incident that Mr. Farley was particularly irked when the Governor, at what the Postmaster-General considered the eleventh-hour, called upon him for help.

In the eyes of Mr. Farley's friends, this constituted the fourth blunder by the Governor. The effect was the more irritating to the Washington group because they thought they detected the hand of Mr. Canavan in what they regarded as inspired newspaper dispatches from Albany. In these dispatches it was made clear that the Governor was disappointed in Mr. Farley's failure to line up the Democratic legislative leaders. There was the further suggestion that this may have been because Edward J. Flynn, his ally and Bronx Democratic leader, was obviously out of sympathy with the proposal to empower the Mayor to cut county salaries.

President Roosevelt personally entered the confidential exchanges at this juncture. Skilful politician that he is, the President saw the elements of a bad party split in the Democratic majority's failure to put through the economy bill the Mayor demanded. Friend that he is of Governor Lehman, whom he chose to succeed himself, the President, it is understood, shared the feeling that the situation, as it developed, put Mr. Farley on the spot.

Mr. Farley, while personally for a compromise measure, felt compelled to go through the motions of publicly standing for "what the Governor wants," or the bill as the Governor and the Mayor had worked it out. Mr. Farley gritted his teeth and so declared himself despite his settled conviction that the legislative leaders would never yield on that basis. It did him no good with the Governor, who suspected his good faith; it did him no good with the legislative leaders, who shared the Governor's conviction on that score, and it did him no good before the public, since it showed that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and of the Democratic State Committee was unable to control the legislative leaders of his own party in his own State.

More than that, in the considered opinion of Roosevelt political leaders, the situation hardly improved the fall political outlook for the President. Mr. Roosevelt, in the fall elections, wants not only a decisive majority in Congress for the last half of his Administration; he wants to avoid anything smacking of political repudiation or political setback. It must be a clean-cut victory to accomplish his major purposes. For the Democrats to fare badly in his home State, especially while under the chairmanship of

© International

Governor Lehman

the President's own political manager, would be a bad blow to the Roosevelt prestige in the nation and before Congress.

Happily for the President, the Republicans of New York State are, as frequently, badly divided. This may prove to be the saving element of a disagreeable political outlook for the President. DIOGENES.

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At the Observation Post

Reorganization Advocated by the President Is Necessary if an Educational Crisis, Comparable to the Bank Holiday of a Year Ago, Is to Be Avoided

IS popular education a luxury? If the answer to be expected is "yes" then a remarkable change has come over the mentality and spirit of America.

And yet consider these facts as presented in *The Journal of the National Education Association:*

Rural schools by the hundreds failed to open for the school year 1933-34. By January 1 2,600 schools, affecting 140,000 children, were closed. There is every indication that by April 1 about 20,000 rural schools will have shut their doors, turning loose more than a million children.

Meanwhile a recent report from the Federal Office of Education reveals a severe drop in appropriations for city schools. In 299 typical cities the average total cost of educating a child in 1933 was $87.65, as compared with $113.03 in 1932.

More than 200,000, or one-fourth of all the public school teachers of the nation, are receiving less than $750 a year. This is the minimum amount factory hands may be paid under the Blue Eagle. About 85,000 of these teachers are receiving less than $450.

There are a million more pupils in high schools than there were in 1930, and in the same period the number of teachers in the country has been reduced by about 52,000.

Are we in for a school moratorium to match the bank moratorium of a year ago?

It would be easy to explain this educational crisis if it were true to form. But there's the rub. As explained in *The Journal* by Royce S. Pitkin, headmaster, of London, New Hampshire, other depressions in the country's history produced a precisely contrary phenomenon. "Activity in behalf of the schools was so great during the five-year depression period which began with the panic of 1837 that it is commonly called the period of the revival of education in America. . . . It is a matter of record that great strides were made educationally during the depression periods that followed the panics of 1857, 1873 and 1893. Not only was there evidence of great popular interest in better legislation but greater financial support was accorded the schools during the lean years than in the prosperous years preceding." As Mr. Pitkin sums it up, "this tendency to turn to the schools as a means of salvation during times of social crisis has been so pronounced that faith in education has become a distinguishing characteristic of American culture."

Well, why, then, "the present startling departure from tradition"? To say that the depression of the last four years is the worst the country has ever experienced merely heightens the mystery. Past performance would suggest that the greater the rigors of adversity the stronger the disposition of the public to pursue its old path to salvation. Some profound social change must have intervened to persuade it to reverse its time-worn tendency and to strip its schools to the bone, even to abandon them wholesale, rather than strengthen and nourish them for the better day ahead.

That change may not be so hard to find. The searcher will sense a clue perhaps in the fact that between the last great depression (that of the '90's) and this one the American frontier disappeared. The continent became populated from coast to coast; no more free land attractive to the pioneer remained. The curtain descended on a condition whose influence on the American temperament for 300 years can hardly be overestimated.

© Underwood

George F. Zook,
United States Commissioner of Education

A pioneer people is naturally an optimistic people. It keeps its eyes glued on the future. Present hardships are mere flea-bites accepted cheerfully as the inevitable price of the march toward the Utopia beyond the horizon. Unemployment, broken banks, wasteful government—what were these to sadden the soul when one might pull up stakes and settle farther west, building a new community? All the great depressions of the past possessed this safety-valve. And if only a minority took direct advantage of it, the stay-at-homes were relieved by their departure and indulged vicariously in their great adventure. Whether actually or in imagination virtually every citizen in those halcyon days was a pioneer.

Traditionally characteristic of the pioneer is a passionate interest in children. They are the guarantors of that future to which he pins his hopes—the budding generation that is to carry on the struggle and fulfill his dreams. He would give them every means for the purpose, and especially schools, and the harder his struggle became the more store he put by the promise of the school to compensate for current setbacks.

But—Americans are no longer pioneers. If their pioneer inheritance is still powerful it is in sharp competition with the psychology of a settled people. Present difficulties loom a great deal larger than they used to, and so also does the problem of salvaging from bankruptcy and social collapse one's immediate place of residence. Where find a better 'ole? Probably never before in American history has there occurred such a mushroom growth of taxpayers' organizations all savagely bent on reducing governmental expense.

So the public school system, like an innocent bystander, has suffered tragically and there has arisen in the land a mighty demand that the Federal Government come to its rescue. Here again tradition is in danger of being violated—specifically the tradition which has always opposed any weakening of local responsibility for the support of the school plant.

A program for Federal aid has been worked out by an advisory committee called into being by George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education. Briefly, it asks that. $180,000,000 be distributed from Washington among the several States.

One type of protest provoked by this demand is epitomized in the words of the Baltimore *Sun*, that the aim of the drive is "to compel States such as Maryland, which have husbanded their resources and are still paying their bills, to put up money to run the schools in such places as Alabama, Arkansas and Chicago, which ran hog-wild in the good years and are now bankrupt." Another peeps through the remark of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation, respecting the establishment of a Federal Department of Education. "Thousands of public school teachers," he said, "would, under such a dispensation, be in hot pursuit of their Congressmen. What this sort of pressure would do to the public treasury would make the advocates of the soldiers' bonus seem modest in comparison."

An ideal solution of the problem would be that eloquently advocated by President Roosevelt to lighten the whole tremendous burden of local governmental expenditure—namely, the reorganization and consolidation of overlapping jurisdictions. But Rome was not built in a day, and in conflict with entrenched politics Mr. Roosevelt's remedy must take years if not generations.

Meanwhile the choice seems to lie between a breakdown of our popular education and the introduction of a precedent which may destroy one of its most distinctive and desirable features. Which will cost our children the more? W. M. H.

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The Europe That Confronts Leopold III

Belgium's New King Is Expected to Continue the Established Policies of His Nation; More Forts Will Be Built and Colonies Developed, It Is Predicted

WHEN Crown Prince Leopold at the age of thirty-two became Leopold III, the fourth king of the Belgians on Friday, February 23, he faced a Europe suffering from the effects of civil warfare in Austria, where Chancellor Dollfuss a few days previously had put down the Social Democratic party by force of arms.

He faced a Hitlerite Germany only too anxious to carry out its policy of an Austro-German union which has always been opposed by Great Britain, France and Italy.

In Belgium he heard of a Communist declaration calling on the workers to refuse to recognize King Leopold III and inviting them to rise up against the Government. But Belgian political leaders, even of the opposition groups, considered the manifesto an ill-timed and improper move considering that all factions were united in the common grief for the late King Albert I.

Loyalists were incensed and argued vigorously that the whole Belgian people was united under the banner of the constitutional monarchy and that, during the one hundred years of its existence, the monarchy had strictly observed its duties without overstepping the spirit of an independent nation.

The Communist party numbers approximately 100,000 persons, who are centered mainly in the mining districts and industrial centers and are represented in the Chamber of Deputies by two members.

In that same Chamber on the day following the funeral of King Albert, his son Leopold became King when he took the simple oath: "I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Belgian people and to maintain the national independence and integrity of territory." Royal thrones were erected in the Chamber for the first time since the accession of King Albert, a quarter of a century ago, since when this feature was dispensed with upon Albert's visits to Parliament during his reign. The new Queen, the former Princess Astrid of Sweden, was the first to enter the Chamber, and she was followed by Leopold, who then took the oath. The President of the Senate then proclaimed Leopold King and pronounced, according to law, the traditional words: "The King is dead. Long live the King."

The new sovereign bears the name of the first ruler of the Belgians after the revolt against the Netherlands which made the nation independent as a constitutional monarchy one hundred and four years ago. Leopold I was the great-uncle of the present King. His son, who succeeded him, Leopold II, had no direct heir, and his nephew, the late King Albert, ascended the throne at his death.

The first Leopold was a German Prince of Saxe-Coburg, one time officer of the Russian Army, who only a year before had declined an offer to become King of Greece.

Wide World

King Leopold III and Queen Astrid

His son Leopold II ruled for forty-three years and died in 1909, the year of his nephew Albert's succession.

King Leopold III, thirty-two years of age, tall, slender, wavy haired, fond of beer and a quiet and studious man, has traveled in the United States, South America and the Belgian Congo of which he is the new ruler. He met Princess Astrid of Sweden at a tea dance at the home of mutual friends in Paris, and they were married at Stockholm Nov. 4, 1926, at a civil ceremony. They were later married at a religious ceremony in Brussels and Princess Astrid, who was a Protestant, afterwards joined the Catholic Church.

Queen Astrid is twenty-eight, daughter of the King of Sweden's brother and decendant of Marshal Bernadotte of France, whom Napoleon made King of Sweden. Before her marriage she was spoken of as a possible bride for all the eligible princes of Europe in turn, including the Prince of Wales. Of dark complexion and wearing bobbed hair, she fell in love with Leopold as he did with her, in one of the supposedly few real love matches among royal people.

Crown Prince Baudoin, the second of Leopold's two children, who was named Prince of Brabant, as heir to the throne, is three years and five months old. He is described as being chiefly interested in firemen and toys, and spends most of his time at Ostend in Belgium, or in Sweden. Baudoin is a name famous since Crusader times and Baldwin is an alternative rendition of it. Princess Josephine Charlotte is the first of their two children, and six years old, but her brother takes precedence as heir to the throne because she is a girl. The King and Queen are expecting another child late in the spring.

Meanwhile it was a great satisfaction to France in particular as well as to England to learn that under King Leopold III, according to authoritative forecasts, Belgium's policies, national and international, will continue unchanged. Leopold, who is said to be especially interested in agriculture, botany, zoology and colonial development, was expected to pursue his course under the influence of the Conservative diplomatists, financiers and economists who have had charge of Belgian affairs of State. It was predicted that Leopold's policy would include:

Continuation of construction of eastern fortifications, overlapping those of France and forming a bulwark against attack from Germany; orientation of policy with France, Belgium's closest ally; adherence to the French idea regarding the gold standard. Special attention to the development of colonies, notably the Congo, of which he had just completed a thorough study.

Among Belgian leaders who will have much to do with the guidance of Leopold III, is Georges Theunis, one of the ablest economists in Europe and one of the small group of brilliant men who have kept Belgium prominent in international affairs despite the country's relatively small size. Theunis negotiated the United States war debt settlement at Washington.

Others under whose influence the young King will come will be Count de Broqueville, the Catholic Conservative Premier; Emile Francqui, reparations expert and Henri Jaspar, Finance Minister and able negotiator in international conferences.

By political, military and economic bonds France and Belgium for the greatest part of the history of the dynasty of which Leopold is the fourth king, have been closely united, altho, unlike the late King Albert and his Queen, neither King Leopold nor Queen Astrid has spent much time in Paris. In a military way France and Belgium are like two branches of the same army.

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India in Facts and Figures

India will always be a subject for discussion not alone for its problems, social, economic, or political, but also for the mystery surrounding a people steeped in traditions which still influence their daily lives. Many books have been written, critical and romantic, about this country and its 350,000,000 people. But the variety show of India is best described tersely and with the emphasis of understatement in the 1931-1932 Report of the Government of India. (The British Library of Information, New York.)

This annual report dismisses the colorful imagination of the novelist for the cold facts of the statistician. The courage of a postal service in a country harassed by storms, floods and wild beasts is implied in the statement that the "percentage of safe delivery was 99.22." The gradual social transformation of the native laborer is shown in the increase of registered labor unions from 29 in 1927 to 119 in 1931. The mystery of ancient India is revived in the Report's review of Sir John Marshall's excavation in the Indus Valley and his discovery that here lived the first makers of cotton textiles 3,000 years before Christ.

The importation of automobiles had fallen to 7,220 in 1931 from 12,601 the previous year. And the Moslem Faithful of India have traveled to Mecca in decreasing numbers. Possibly the depression has been to blame as the Manchester *Guardian* suggested: "The depression has managed to creep into most of these pages—that all-pervading note of 'economy' and retrenchment familiar here as elsewhere—from the Indian Government's tightening of the purse for health and education down to the miseries of the humble cultivator in his rice-fields."

Japanese in South America

Proposed Japanese migration to Chile's southern lake country has called attention to large Japanese settlements in Brazil. Following an agreement between Japan and Brazil, Japanese land concessions in that South American country have been increased. Future colonization in Chile has been suggested since natural conditions there approximate those in Japan.

Unknown to the outer world, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has been the development of exclusive settlements in Brazil by 150,000 Japanese farmers in the State of São Paulo. Private colonization societies in Japan are supervised and controlled by the State. Previous to this systematic emigration officials were appointed to the consular service who learned the character of the country as laborers. These Japanese settlers are selected for character and ability, sent to the two academies at Yokohama or Kobe to be instructed in the nature of tropic life and the national language of Brazil, Portuguese.

The German Nazi Warning to Austria

Tho Hitler's Official Policy Is One of Watchful Waiting, the Habicht Threat Accents Possible Rome-Berlin Break

An ultimatum to the Government of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, at Vienna, to cooperate with the Austrian National Socialists (Hitlerite Fascists), or accept a fight to the finish, was delivered in a broadcast from a Bavarian radio station by Theodor Habicht, German Nazi "Inspector-General" for Austria. In France it was considered "a provocation of intolerable insolence," especially as it came just after the common declaration of France, Great Britain and Italy that German meddling in Austrian affairs must cease.

Habicht offered the Austrian Government an eight-day truce during which time, he said in his radio speech, the Austrian Nazis would be under instructions to discontinue their attacks on the Dollfuss Government on penalty of expulsion from the party, provided that the Heimwehr (Austrian White Fascist organization) likewise refrained from fighting the Hitler movement in that country. If by the end of the eight-day period Chancellor Dollfuss had not agreed to "cooperate" with the Austrian Nazis, Habicht declared they would resume their struggle against his régime.

Acme

Theodor Habicht

This downright statement, Vienna correspondents noted, was couched in terms like those used by Governments altho Habicht did not openly profess to speak, nor could he speak for the German Government. All the Austrian Government would say by way of immediate reply was that the Habicht proposal, made by an irresponsible person who was in no position to make it, required no recognition.

At the same time circumstantial evidence, augmented by reports in official circles, according to a Berlin Associated Press cable, indicated that Chancellor Hitler was highly displeased because Habicht not only acted without the Chancellor's authority but exceeded it. Altho the German press has minced no words denouncing the Dollfuss régime as one of terror, which must inevitably give way to a Nazi régime, the policy of Chancellor Hitler was said to be one of watchful waiting.

Chaperone Time in Vienna

—Strube in *The Daily Express* (London)

However guiltless official Hitlerite Germany might consider itself in the matter, the possibility of a break over Austria between it and Fascist Italy, which had been foreseen by many, was emphasized by an editorial attack on Berlin by the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, which is said generally to reflect the views of the Italian Foreign Office. This daily charged that the Austrian Nazi movement was inspired and supported by German elements, that explosives and arms which have claimed many victims in Austria, were partly of German origin, and that Nazi bands operating in Austria were trained in Germany and were partly maintained by Germany. This daily added:

"There is also no doubt that this Austro-German movement, working hand in glove with the Nazis, tends gradually to prepare for a political union of Austria and Germany, or rather the subjugation of Austria by Germany. This preparation in effect is a clear act of revision of treaties."

Italy does not oppose but encourages just revision of treaties, the *Giornale d'Italia* went on to say, but revision for Italy does not mean freedom for everyone to do anything he pleases, but a pondered collective restoration of political and territorial positions in accordance with recognized principles of justice."

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Stepchildren of the Russian Revolution

By Eugene Lyons

THE superstition that the Bolshevik revolution abolished distinctions of birth by a process of levelling persists in the outside world despite sixteen years' proof to the contrary. The proof has often been brutal enough. Millions have been deprived of bread cards, jobs, schooling, solely or chiefly because of "improper" family descent. Only recently, in reintroducing the Czarist system of individual passports, the Soviet authorities drove hundreds of thousands from their homes on account of non-proletarian origin.

Distinctions of birth have not been removed; they have only been reversed. The simple fact is that there are few countries to-day where blood, birth —"social origin" is the Soviet phrase for it—predetermines one's life and opportunities as rigidly as in Russia. If India has its system of castes, Russia for the time being has its system of outcasts.

Photographs © Sovfoto

Champions of Class Tolerance: (Left to right) Aaron Soltz, Viacheslav Molotov, and Nadezhda Krupskaya

The Kremlin makes no secret of this. Who were your father and mother? Who were your grandparents? How did they make their living before the revolution and during the "Nep" period? This is the touchstone of eligibility to political organizations, to the Red Army, to work, schools and universities. This determines the right to live in Moscow, Leningrad and other places.

All privileges and nearly all facilities are reserved for the proletariat as a matter of course. That is accepted as an inevitable aspect of the revolution, like the operation of a divine law. If discriminations against the descendants of "former" classes doom them to extinction, so much the better, from the Communist point of view. It will bring that much closer the "classless society" set as a goal for the Second Five-Year Plan.

Social Barriers

Many of the outcasts do struggle through the social barriers and make a useful place for themselves in the Soviet scheme despite the handicaps of parentage. They are social climbers, as it were, breaking into respectable society. But they are distinctly the exception and their tenure in that society is an uncertain one. The next political whim, the next "purging" of their school or office or factory, may send them back among the disfranchised.

At the beginning of the Soviet epoch the problem of "declassed" people was relatively simple. They were enemies in a war to the death, with victory still in the balance. Those born into hostile categories, young or old, must be ringed with iron walls of vigilance, hatred and distrust to shut them out from the new order. There could be no thought or relaxation as long as the Soviet power was menaced.

When victory was indubitably attained, however, exigencies of war began to look embarrassingly like old-fashioned persecution. And since then, the rise of a new generation, the offspring of the beaten classes, offered new complications. Here were new millions of young people with no personal memory of the bourgeois past and certainly no share in its crimes; millions who were born or reared under Bolshevism. Must they suffer forever for the sins of their fathers? Is the taint of bourgeois birth curable or in the blood ineradicable?

These questions are not academic. The number of human beings affected is in its totality enormous. Just the "kulaks" and their children constitute many millions. Then there are the progeny of former merchants, landowners, aristocrats, priests, Czarist officials and other "class-hostile elements." The answers the Kremlin deigns to give will determine for millions of young people their chance for education, a career, a niche in Soviet life.

The problem is of immediate urgency. If a classless, which means a one-class, society is to be erected during the Second Five-Year Plan, it must be decided sooner or later whether the remnants of other classes are to be absorbed or destroyed.

It is a problem which foreign commentators on Russian affairs have for the most part either ignored or exaggerated. Some of them have chosen to believe that those affected are numerically negligible and can therefore be disregarded. Others have preferred to center attention only on the outcasts, without reference to the mass of the population and the unavoidable readjustments required by a social revolution. Reality is somewhere between those extremes.

The triumph of the proletarian revolution in Russia created a fairly numerous body of what might be termed hereditary enemies. The French Revolution had outlawed only the aristocracy and its immediate supporters. The Russian Revolution declared war not only on the nobility, not only on the big capitalists and landlords. It ostracized the whole bourgeoisie: merchants, tradesmen, civil servants, small employers, better-to-do peasants, priests, everyone indeed except wage-earners (with notable exceptions) and poor peasants.

There was neither time nor inclination for fine distinctions. A fierce pride of birth arose—pride of proletarian birth, the more snobbish, intolerant and bellicose because it was new and self-conscious. A self-protective technique for camouflaging inconvenient parentage arose. Many a general and merchant prince must squirm in his grave as descendants convert him into a respectable blacksmith or landless peasant. Thousands of living ancestors encourage their children to denounce their families and disassociate themselves publicly from the handicap of bourgeois forebears.

Since 1928, moreover, new enemy categories have been added to the old. The liquidation of the "Nepmen"—the new bourgeoisie that blossomed under the temporary shelter of Lenin's New Economic Policy—and the liquidation of the "kulaks" created additional millionfold classes of outcasts.

A Strain on Conscience

The fate of the children of the liquidated classes, in particular, has been something of a strain on Bolshevik conscience. Too many of their leaders had sprung from the classes which are now doomed. Lenin himself was a noble. Trotzky came of petty-bourgeois stock. Dzherzhinsky was a son of intellectual parents. George Chicherin belonged to a family of diplomats. Kamenev, Zinoviev, Rykov, Sverdlov, all but a few of the outstanding figures of 1917, were of the middle classes, the intelligentsia, often from the upper classes.

Death and political reverses have eliminated most of these intellectuals and the leadership is by now distinctly more proletarian. Stalin himself is the son of poor workers, as are Kaganovich, Kalinin, Kossior. Nevertheless, the majority of the all-powerful Politburo of the ruling Party as well as the majority of the Council of People's Commissars would still have some unpleasant moments trying to enter a Soviet university or the Red Army over the hurdles of class-enemy parentage. The head of the Council of Commissars, Viacheslav Molotov, does not hesitate to put his original name, Scriabin, in parentheses after his assumed name on official documents, altho it amounts to a confession of class-enemy origin; the Scriabins were blueblood stock which gave the world a great composer as well as a Bolshevik Premier. It is an open secret despite their pseudonyms that a number of highly-placed Communists are descendants of princely families. In a few

(Continued on page 38)

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Will Gas Destroy Populations in the Next War?

Predictions of Frightful Massacre From Chemicals Ignore Technical Obstacles and Military Values; Modern Armies Employ But Twelve of the Thirty-six Gases Used in 1918

By Major Adrian St. John
Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army

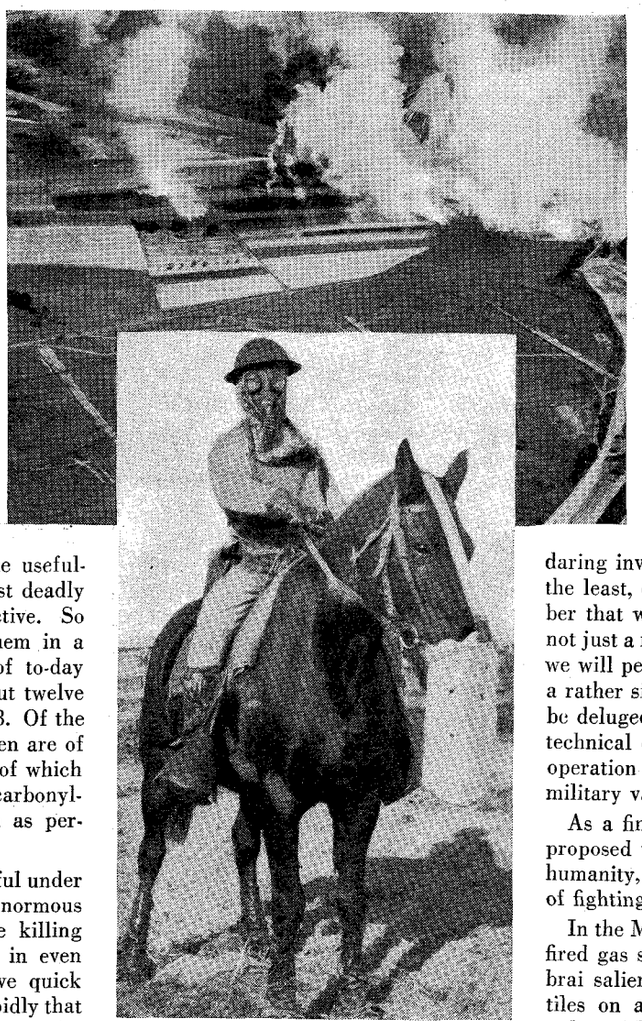
ALARMISTS and propagandists in the last few years have frequently painted a lurid and frightful picture of America's great cities in this country's next conflict with a foreign Power. The enemy's planes suddenly appearing—high explosives being dropped, bombs bursting all around, sticky yellow stench rising and choking all living things—the city in chaos, men muddling around in panic, and, finally, entire populations wiped out by poison gas delivered in a single raid by the enemy.

It is worth our while to examine this picture, to see whether there is any truth in it. Is any gas poisonous enough to produce such results? It is a fact that chemists have developed a gas so deadly that if a small ink-bottle full of it were spilled in a room forty by twenty by twenty feet, it would destroy all human beings there. But—if the same gas were deposited in an open ten-acre lot, a ton of it would not even kill a grasshopper.

Upon this simple observation rest the laws which determine the usefulness of gas in war time. The most deadly gases must be confined to be effective. So seldom is it possible to apply them in a confined space that the armies of to-day have been forced to discard all but twelve of the thirty-six gases used in 1918. Of the gases that have been retained, seven are of the type known as non-persistent, of which the best known is phosgene (carbonyl-chlorid). The others are known as persistent gases.

The non-persistent gases are useful under certain field conditions, but enormous quantities are needed to produce killing concentration in the open air or in even a slight breeze. These gases have quick casualty action, but dissipate so rapidly that great tonnage would be required if any city were to be wiped out in a swift raid. These chemicals could not be used in spray form, and large bombs could only build up concentrations in small areas. Such concentrations even in a narrow street, like Wall Street, would last only twenty-five minutes and rarely reach a greater height than twenty feet. In a wide street, like Park Avenue, the gas might last ten or twelve minutes and reach a height of ten feet. In no case would killing concentration—even a sickening one—reach any great height or last for any length of time. Gas masks and a temporary retreat to the higher stories would completely defeat the purposes of a raid with such gases.

The picture would be somewhat different if the enemy chose a gas of the persistent type, of which mustard gas (dichlordiethyl sulphid) is best known and most effective. These gases do not need great concentration to become deadly. They are heavy,



Above—What a gas attack looks like from the air. Below—Horse and rider equipped with defenses against mustard gas

hard to disperse, and lie in hollows and between buildings for a long time.

Mustard gas would probably remain around New York in casualty-producing concentrations for as long as thirteen days in October temperatures. In hot July weather the time would probably be reduced to three or four days, and in very cold weather in midwinter it might be increased to twenty days. Cold, snow and rain reduce its activity. During the twenty days of cold weather, there would be periods when it would be completely inactive.

The gas mask alone would not protect against mustard gas. Its contact with the skin either in vapor or liquid form would cause injury, and were a large area of the body exposed death would result. Since it is heavy it would naturally seek all lower levels, such as cellars and subways. Great effort would be needed to eliminate it.

On the other hand, it would take enormous quantities to cover the city—so much that it is doubtful whether any enemy fleet could transport it. Small planes flying over the city could contaminate food supplies and stop traffic by spraying and bombing across Manhattan and around various railroad tunnels and bridges. This would not require many planes or many tons of gas, but neither would it cripple the activities of the city.

These considerations make it appear that the picture of large cities such as New York being wiped out in a single daring invasion by enemy planes is, to say the least, exaggerated. If we also remember that war is an organized business and not just a mad riot of uncontrolled activities we will perceive that gassing large cities is a rather silly idea. New York would never be deluged with gas, even if there were no technical obstacles to overcome. Such an operation would not have the required military value.

As a final proof of the absurdity of the proposed wholesale chemical saturation of humanity, let us consider the experiences of fighting units in the World War.

In the March 1918 offensive the Germans fired gas shells for three days at the Cambrai salient, dropping 150,000 gas projectiles on an area of about twenty square miles. The total casualties for the three days, according to medical reports, were 4,300 with forty-eight deaths. Since such quantities of chemicals produce only minor results, is it logical to suppose that any nation will try to flood a large city with gas from the air?

These figures from the World War may be challenged on the ground that many new gases have been developed since then. Of all the new gases announced by various agencies, only three are actually useful under war conditions. These have been tested by the Chemical Warfare Service. None is much superior to mustard gas.

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Engineers and Builders Seek House of the Future

EXPERTS have estimated that there is a shortage of 1,500,000 dwellings in America to-day. Walter J. Kohler, former Governor of Wisconsin, recently told the Society of Arts and Sciences in New York that one-third of the population of America "is unable to own small homes equipped with the minimum essential facilities, or to pay the rentals demanded by the investment in modest, livable apartments."

Sounding much the same note, Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, recently declared for a nation-wide building program, saying that it would take ten years merely to construct the houses necessary for a minimum standard of decency and comfort. A survey conducted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards in 273 cities revealed a marked shortage of single-family houses. Others in position to know have similarly pointed out the need for an immediate building program in America.

Despite this evident need, the building industry is at low ebb—and building in 1925 had a payroll of more than $3,000,000,000, the largest ever paid by any industry. What is needed, in the opinion of many observers, is for the builders to cease concentrating on high-priced homes and turn their genius to the construction of modern houses priced at about $3,000 to $4,000. Bror G. Dahlberg, of the Celotex Company, recently told the Illinois Lumber and Material Dealers Association that such houses would be possible to-day by using a combination of traditional and new building materials. They would not need to be factory-fabricated houses either, he said, but homes individual in type, erected for the most part by existing building methods.

There is, in fact, a wide-spread ferment in the building trades and industries to produce just such inexpensive houses to solve America's housing problem through private initiative. Several manufacturers are actively experimenting with inexpensive houses in a variety of materials, including steel, cement, brick, wood and combinations of these with less usual fabrics. At least half a dozen kinds of experimental houses or portions of houses have recently been called to the attention of THE LITERARY DIGEST; many others have not yet reached the announcement stage.

If one or more of these efforts "clicks" with the family of moderate means, we may indeed see the prophesied building boom sweep the country—a building drive that will tap a market estimated at $30,000,000,000 or more, made up largely of buyers with incomes between $1,200 and $2,000 a year. Builders believe that if attractive houses can be made inexpensively enough, these buyers will make haste to purchase homes just as, twenty years ago, they rushed to buy Henry Ford's $500 automobiles.

This panel in the model home at Mansfield, Ohio, permits instant communication with every room, and with the front and back doors. (Above) The specially constructed washer and dryer in the laundry-room

Mechanizing the Home

However, not all of the recent experimentation has been in the direction simply of producing inexpensive homes. Some of it has also been directed toward the engineering of better homes, of providing a "new deal" for housewives through adequate mechanization, and other such ideas. Probably the most ambitious experiment of this type is that opened for inspection recently at Mansfield, Ohio, by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. It contains every conceivable practical convenience, the majority of which were designed especially for this house, in order that the whole might be "engineered" just as a fine automobile is engineered. The equipment is not an afterthought, but an integral part of the house design.

Practically everything is operated by electricity. The engineers calculate that if all switches were turned on at the same time, electrical capacity equal to the effort of 864 servants would be put to work. The house has nineteen built-in motors to perform various services, a complete room-to-room system of communication, automatic sliding doors, radio control for the garage doors, bathrooms that dry their own towels, an automatic electric percolator and kitchen gadgets of every conceivable kind, each stowed away in its own compartment; an automatic electric dishwasher that soaps the dishes, rinses and drys them; a new type of three-unit washer in the laundry-room in which the washing, rinsing, blueing and wringing goes on continuously, the clean clothes being delivered from the centrifugal moisture extractor in the center ready for delivery to the dryer, which is also operated by electricity.

A "Weather-Room"

Whatever else happens, most manufacturers seem agreed that the house of the future will be air-conditioned. The experimental house at Mansfield is completely equipped in this respect, with a "weather-room" in the basement in which the air is cleaned, humidified or dehumidified, warmed or cooled according to the season. Illumination of special type provides shadowless lighting. It takes 320 bulbs to do this job, whereas the average home uses only twenty-eight. Cupboards and refrigerators are lighted when their doors are opened; there is a special series of night lights which illuminate the halls softly without awakening the family. A burglar light system illumines every room and the outside with a blaze of brightness at the touch of a single switch in the main bedroom.

Engineers say all this equipment, if in factory production, could be installed in a $12,000 home to-day, and probably the cost can be brought much lower later. One catch, however, is the amount of electricity needed to operate the house. It will consume 18,000 kilowatt-hours annually, about thirty times as much as an ordinary house.

Another interesting recent thought in modern houses is the "space house," a sample of which was opened for inspection last autumn in New York. The idea here is that a house should not be cut up into rooms, but ought rather to be flexible in that respect, being temporarily divided into rooms by motor-driven curtains when privacy is needed. Its designers believe that such houses could be made in quantity for about $5,000 each.

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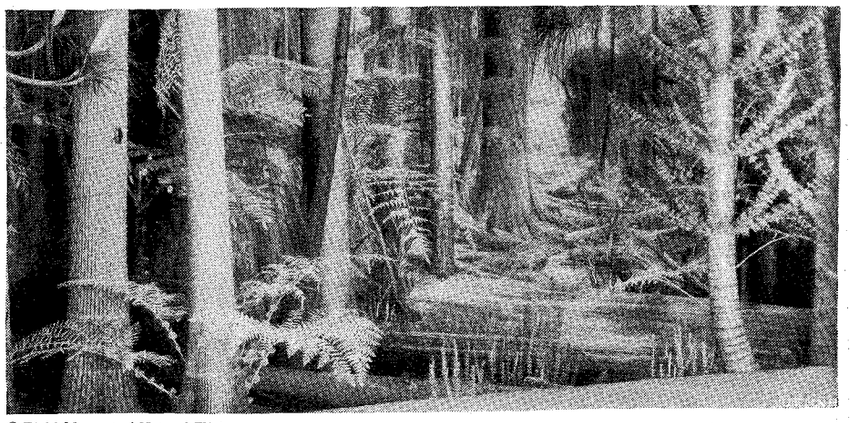
Reconstructing Giant Forests of the Coal Age

WHAT gloomy, vast, entangled forests there must have been in the remote time, some 250,000,000 years ago, when the great coal fields of the northern hemisphere were laid down! The world's first great land flora reached its culmination during the Pennsylvania period of the Carboniferous Age, near the end of the Paleozoic Era. In that time the swampy rain forests apparently covered most of the land exposed in the northern hemisphere. In North America they reached more or less interruptedly from Nova Scotia through Rhode Island and along the Appalachian coal fields southward to Alabama and Texas, westward through Nebraska and northward again along the present Rocky Mountain region perhaps to Alaska.

These Carboniferous forests undoubtedly existed, with frequent intermissions here and there, for millions of years. The quantity of vegetation preserved as coal is staggering to the imagination. Individual coal seams ordinarily vary in thickness from a few inches to two feet or more; sometimes they are as much as fifty feet thick. A mass of forest litter which has produced two feet of coal must have been forty to sixty feet thick when it was laid down. One producing fifty feet of coal must have been at least a quarter of a mile thick.

Nowhere in the world to-day do we find vegetation growing in such profusion; the nearest approaches to it are such places as the Dismal Swamp of Virginia, the brackish cypress swamps of southern Florida, or the Sundarbans in the delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. When the coal was laid down the climate over these vast areas must have been warm, murky and damp, with rainfall heavy, swamps underfoot and enormous quantities of carbon dioxid in the air. All the carbon now locked away in our coal deposits must in that day have been afloat in the air in the form of carbon dioxid.

The fossil evidence, of which there is a great deal, shows that the trees, too, were unlike those of to-day. Scientists of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, have recently completed a detailed study of fossils of that period, and as a result have been able to reconstruct an interesting segment of a Carboniferous forest, authentic in every detail. B. E. Dahlgren, acting curator of botany, in a booklet "A Forest of the Coal Age" just published by the museum, tells how each tree and plant was painstakingly reconstructed, following patterns and casts left by Paleozoic plants.



© Field Museum of Natural History

Restoration of a Carboniferous Swamp

On the right is a solid formation of Paleozoic horse-tails known as calamites; others are tree-like club-mosses and ferns

The broad-leaved flowering trees and shrubs that constitute our modern forests had not made their appearance 250,000,000 years ago. The abundant, rank vegetation was composed of lower, flowerless orders like the horse-tails, ferns and club-mosses. Mostly insignificant now, in Carboniferous times these were the giants of the earth.

Mr. Dahlgren says that these trees and plants were essentially natives of the northern hemisphere. In Europe the Carboniferous forests were somewhat less extensive than in America; they covered parts of the British Isles, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland and Russia. In Asia they extended over broad areas in Siberia and China. Some of the forests in the course of time even reached remote places in the southern hemisphere. Their fossils have been discovered as far south as Sumatra, Peru and southern Brazil, but here they were soon overrun by a similar but less luxuriant foliage peculiar to the southern half of the globe.

And what of the animal life in that early time, long before the arrival of the giant reptiles? Flitting in the coal age forests were swarms of insects, primitive in type, ancestral to the dragon flies, locusts, termites and bugs. Cockroaches like those of to-day were already present, and almost incredibly numerous. There were also many vertebrate creatures, mostly amphibians, ranging in size from animals like newts and mud-puppies to eel-like forms eight or nine feet in length. It was the day of plants, however, and not of animals; their time was still to come.

Science Snap-shots

Meteors a Menace to Aviation?

A great deal has been heard about how swarms of meteors, rushing at high velocities through space, probably foredoom interplanetary flight. Air-plane pilots who have found themselves uncomfortably close to one of these falling particles of celestial wreckage have felt that they may be a menace to aerial navigation as well.

Two such incidents have been reported in recent weeks. A pilot flying near Texarkana suddenly saw a brilliant meteor coming, as he thought, directly at his plane, and succeeded in dodging it, he told officials, only by banking sharply. A couple of days earlier several airmen along the transcontinental routes through Nebraska and Wyoming were likewise startled by the near appearance of a huge meteor.

Authorities are skeptical about narrow escapes from flying fireballs, however. Apparently there are no authentic instances of air-planes being struck by them.

Exploring with Tractors

In a day when men equipped with mechanical wings have flown over both poles, the tractor, that saurian among self-propelled vehicles, may yet be the machine of greatest importance in the slow, patient job of making detailed exploration of polar and sub-polar areas.

Charles E. Bedaux, who four years ago motored across the Sahara Desert, plans to give the tractor a try-out this summer in a 1,000-mile trip through the sub-arctic wilderness south of the Yukon in British Columbia. He plans to lead an expedition of thirty members from Edmonton to Telegraph Creek on the Stikine River. Five caterpillar tractors and sixty horses will be used to transport the outfit. An air-plane will fly ahead and select a route.

A "New" Creature

Whether or not such things as sea serpents exist, biologists from time to time turn up evidence that there are many queer creatures in the ocean that have not yet been described and classified. The most recent of these has a body about six inches in diameter, covered with hundreds of sharp, barbed black spines nearly a foot long. It also has 200 bright blue eyes arranged in double rows and five sharp teeth. It moves by use of thousands of suckerlike feet.

It was pronounced a member of the sea urchin family by Austin H. Clark of the Smithsonian Institution. It was found on the sea bottom south of Dry Tortugas.

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The Waning Belief in Heaven and Hell

Questionnaire Sent By Northwestern University Professor to Pastors Reveals Large Numbers Who Take No Stock in the Devil, the Judgment Day or the Bible's Infallible Accuracy

HELL holds no terror and heaven no hope for a number of Chicago ministers. Some of these midwestern preachers of the Gospel deny the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection. They do believe in God and that evolution is the method of creation. On one point the Chicago ministers are almost unanimous. This is that "People who belong to our church are no better Christians than those who belong to another."

That is a sign that rigid sectarianism is breaking down. But the expressed disbelief in the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith indicates that modernism is still creeping into the pulpit and that the Protestantism of to-morrow will not recognize the Apostle's Creed. That is, if these few pastors are at all representative of the score of thousands of Protestant preachers who will ascend the pulpit on Easter to proclaim the triumph of the Cross. For even the open disbelievers and the "doubting Thomases" continue to celebrate the two outstanding events on which the Christian faith is founded. To the man in the pew it is, perhaps, all very perplexing.

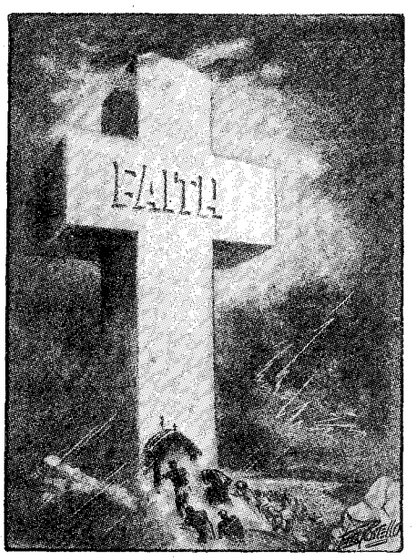
These findings are the result of a questionnaire sent out by Prof. George H. Betts, head of the graduate research in the school of education at Northwestern University. Five years ago (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 4, 1929), Professor Betts sent out a somewhat similar questionnaire to 1,500 Protestant ministers, of whom 700 answered. Of this number 200 were students in theological seminaries. The majority of the active ministers still clung to the ancient tenets which had brought them to the pulpit; the majority of the student pastors doubted or rejected them. But all professed belief in God, and a majority of all believed in His omnipotence, that His relation to man is that of Father and that the idea of evolution is consistent with belief in God as Creator.

Is There a Devil?

Professor Betts's latest questionnaire was designed to show what the pastors think should be taught to Sunday-school children. "There is no devil," agreed 54 per cent. of them, and they opposed the teaching of doctrines based on a belief in Satan. On the other hand, 60 per cent. said they believed in angels. A large majority did not want children taught that earthquakes, fire and flood are visited on man as punishment for his sins, and 80 per cent. opposed the teaching of the conception of hell "as a place of burning." Forty-one per cent. were sufficiently doubtful of the existence of heaven to ask that it be eliminated from Sunday-school teaching.

As to judgment day, 48 per cent. said they believed in it; 39 per cent. said they did not and 13 per cent. were undecided. Eight per cent. expressed a disbelief in immortality. On one point all of them were virtually agreed—that God "runs the world." But 26 per cent. of them denied the divinity of Christ. Seventy-two per cent. believed that Christ was God.

While 99 per cent. of the clergy questioned would have children taught the value of prayer, 95 per cent. said they did not want children taught that prayer would help them to pass examinations if they failed to study. By a two-thirds majority the clergy said they were opposed to teaching children that "if we pray enough we shall be good all the time."



Refuge

—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

"Joining a church does not make salvation certain," agreed 99 per cent.

An analysis of the replies showed that Congregationalists and Episcopalians are the more modernistic in their views and that Lutherans and Baptists cling most closely to traditional forms of belief. All the Lutheran pastors declared their belief in the devil, and a majority of more than two to one said they believed in a burning hell. But 44 per cent. of the Congregationalists, 45 per cent. of the Episcopalians, 70 per cent. of the Methodists, 59 per cent. of the Presbyterians and 24 per cent. of the Baptists declared they do not believe in the devil. As to a burning hell, 96 per cent. of the Episcopalians said they do not believe in it, and this was practically matched by the Congregationalists. The Baptist vote was nearly fifty-fifty, while Presbyterians voted eighty-five to fifteen and Methodists ninety-two to eight against belief in fire and brimstone.

The Lutherans said they were certain of the existence of heaven. But 44 per cent. of the Congregationalists said they did not believe in its existence. In this they were joined by 26 per cent. of the Episcopalians, 35 per cent. of the Methodists, 28 per cent. of the Presbyterians and 22 per cent. of the Baptists.

Concerning the authenticity of the Bible, Episcopalians, by a ratio of ninety-six to four, denied that "everything the Bible tells about really happened just the way it was told." Eighty per cent. of the Lutherans, 63 per cent. of the Baptists, 20 per cent. of the Presbyterians and 9 per cent. of the Congregationalists are convinced of the Bible's accuracy.

To those who ask whither Protestantism is drifting the results of this questionnaire may give the reply. For if the doubts and denials indicate a trend Easter will have no meaning.

A Bar By Any Other Name

During the fight on the Eighteenth Amendment, wets frequently declared themselves against the return of the saloon. In line with this sentiment the new Illinois liquor law does its part by declaring that the words "saloon" and "bar" must not be used, which has meant much scurrying to dictionaries. Chicago hotels intending to profit as much as possible by the new deal in beverage consumption, are all equipped with fine new names for what are in fact their barrooms. We have it on the authority of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that the Sherman Hotel uses the word "tap," while the Palmer House prefers "café." The Drake and the Morrison continue "oyster bar." The LaSalle is a bit more elaborate, going abroad for the title "English tap room." The Bismarck has its "inn," and the famous old Congress Hotel has its "tavern."

Ask Mission Funds

Ten thousand Presbyterian ministers in the United States have received an appeal for funds to forestall the "shameful abandonment" of missionary activities because of the desperate financial strait in which the various mission boards of the church find themselves.

Presbyterian mission finances have dropped 44 per cent. since 1929, said the message, and a further drop would necessitate "disastrous retrenchments," with possible closing of mission outposts that have cost the church a century of effort to establish. Two million Presbyterians are asked to share in a special Thanksgiving offering for the boards, to be taken in all churches on Easter or some previous Sunday.

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Churches War Against Obscenity

A HEAVY and concerted drive against immoral literature and indecent theater performances has been set in motion by Catholics, Jews and Protestants. Similar campaigns against obscenity in all its forms have been made before, but, like the little brook, obscenity seems to go on forever.

Now, however, it seems to be the intent of churches and religious leaders to make an end to the matter. All the Catholic priests throughout the country—and there are 30,000 of them—have been asked to use their influence with their local congregations for the success of the drive for cleaner films. Members of the religious sisterhoods and brotherhoods in the Catholic high schools and colleges, as well as in the parochial schools, have been enlisted as auxiliaries.

All the Catholic national and diocesan weeklies and monthly magazines have been enlisted. They will summon 20,000,000 or more Catholic laymen to voice their disapproval of the type of pictures under attack and to refrain from attending motion-picture houses where they are shown. Parents are called upon to be more conscientious in supervising the attendance of their children at motion-pictures.

A Concerted Attack

In one day the Catholic diocesan weeklies, which have a combined circulation of 7,000,000 subscribers, made a concerted attack on suggestiveness on the screen. All of them carried excerpts from a vigorous criticism by the Rev. John T. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles. The article appears in *The Ecclesiastical Review*, in which Bishop Cantwell says that "some action of heroic proportions must be taken if we are to save the youth of America from a pollution and debauchery the like of which America has not known heretofore."

In line with that campaign, Jewish and Protestant churches have vigorously denounced obscene literature allegedly widely distributed on the newsstands. At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the United Synagogue of America it was unanimously voted to call upon the Jewish ministry of New York to take drastic action. Rabbis announced their intention to preach sermons in denunciation of "vile literature on the newsstands and immoral performances in the theater."

In addition, the New York Federation of Churches (Protestant) has announced that it feels grave concern over the situation. Like solicitude is voiced by the Brooklyn Church and Missionary Society, a Protestant Church union, whose Committee on Civic and Moral Reform have voted unanimously to organize a group representing Protestants, Catholics and Jews to call on the Police Commissioner of New York City and invite his attention to what is regarded as a perilous situation in the metropolis.

A Danger Spot

Times Square, cross-roads of the world, is again held up as a danger spot. Nearby, on West Forty-second Street, is the Catholic Holy Cross Church, close enough for its parishioners to know what is going on in this exotic panorama of what is termed "real life." The Catholic Church is engaged in a nation-wide "Crusade for Christian Decency," and the great glittering square comes in for special criticism. Of thirty-three current productions on Broadway only three are on the Catholic "White List." "Ancient Rome," said the Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey, pastor of Holy Cross Church, "could boast of no more lewd theatrical spectacles than New York City at the present time."

One may avoid this, and comparatively few children come within reach of its seduction. But the influence of the motion-picture, for good or evil, is felt in every home. The elder of Hollywood sends out promises, and Hollywood follows with "Broadway Through a Keyhole." Peep, and one sees a glorified racketeer. In the California "lot" a woman rises to fame as the "queen of sex." On a "character day" in one high school, nine girls came dressed in imitation of her. "She," according to the billboard, "is the kind of a girl who can lose her reputation and never miss it." Virtue lies prostrate.

Effect on Children

There must be tens of thousands of high school girls all over the United States reading, hearing and seeing all they can of this particular star and her wanton heroines, imitating them so far as they can, writes Harmon B. Stephens of the University of Tennessee in *Moral Welfare*, a publication of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

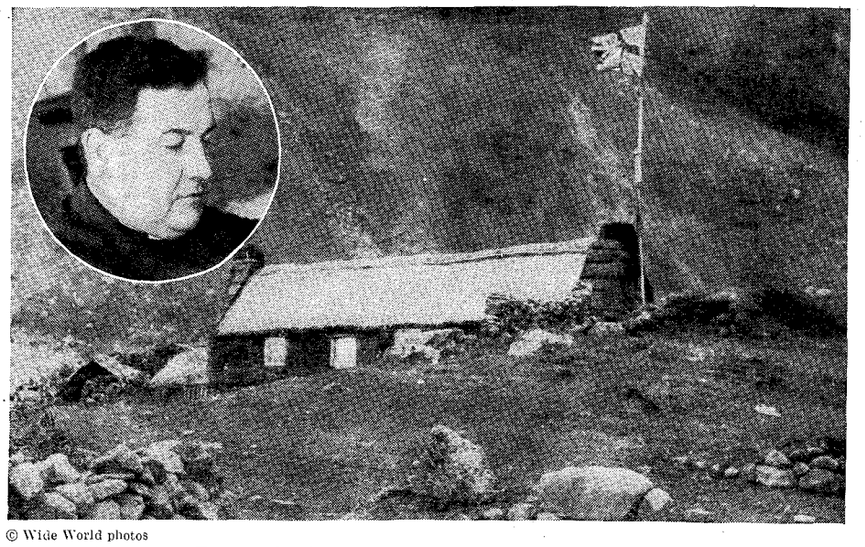
"We have been accustomed to regard our home life as the foundation of this nation's security, and respect for marriage and the chastity of women as two of the greatest safeguards of the home," he continues. "The controversy among some of the 'intellectuals' over this need not obscure the import of the next logical step after the screen elevation of the mistress; the presentation of harlotry as a fine art."

Treasure Island Gets Curate

The 130 people of Tristan da Cunha, lonely isle of the mid-Atlantic, are looking forward to the arrival of the Rev. Harold Wilde, who has been appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to look after their spiritual welfare. The English curate is taking with him twelve tons of stores, two lifeboats, the *Miss America* and the *Miss England;* two pairs of rabbits, some fowls, musical instruments, books, cricket and football equipment and material with which to set up a wireless receiving and transmitting station. A "national" holiday will be declared when the *Atlantis*, bearing the curate and his supplies, arrives.

Tristan da Cunha is the largest of a group of volcanic isles rising from the Atlantic 1,500 miles southwest of St. Helena. Its population is made up chiefly of the descendants of British soldiers stationed there during Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena and of settlers who went there from whaling ships. For years it was visited annually by a British warship, but these visits were discontinued in 1900. For many generations legend has credited the island with holding a treasure dating from pirate days.

Mr. Wilde is a portly, jolly man, to whom this exile in an out-of-the-way corner of the world will be a spiritual adventure.



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Church at Tristan da Cunha. The insert shows the Rev. Harold Wilde

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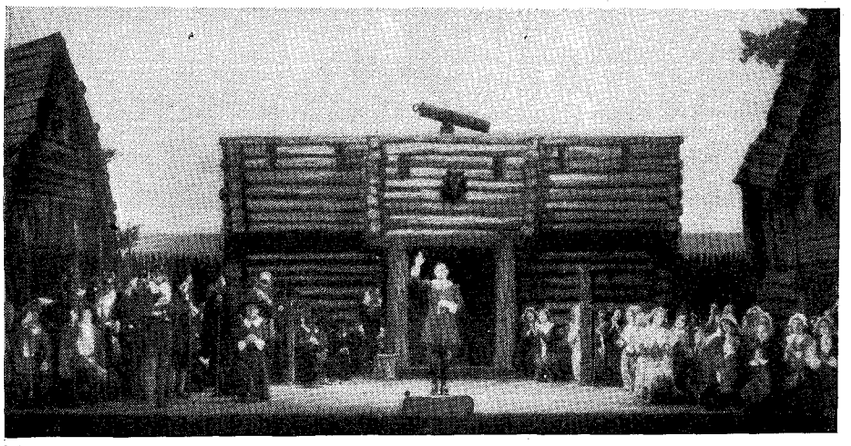
"Merry Mount," the Newest American Opera

The Hanson-Stokes Work, Greeted With Enthusiasm at Its World Première, May Be the First American Production to Take Its Place in World's Standard Repertory

By Grenville Vernon

WILL an anti-Puritan opera be the first American work to take its place in the standard repertory of the world's opera houses? Howard Hanson's "Merry Mount," which had its world première at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of February 10, and which was greeted by the huge audience with an enthusiasm such as no native work of opera had ever before received certainly shows no love for the stern forefathers of Massachusetts Bay; which after all is probably as it should be, for the stern forefathers would certainly have had no love for opera, had it existed in their day. But tho "Merry Mount" is anti-Puritan, it is none the less undeniably American, despite the influence of Moussorgsky in the music and of Freud in the libretto.



Wide World Studio

Wrestling Bradford Offers An Invocation

Puritan Against Cavalier

The story of "Merry Mount" is the old one of Puritan against Cavalier, or more deeply of mistrust of life against the joy of life, and it is based on the historic fact that a Cavalier expedition arrived in New England in 1625, erected a Maypole at Braintree, and held festivities around it.

According to Richard Stokes, librettist, the Puritans were scandalized by this eruption of Merrie England on their stern and rock-bound coast, and proceeded to squelch the invading joyousness without delay. They were successful, the Maypole was cut down, the Cavaliers driven out, and New England settled down to the comforting rule of Cotton Mather and the equally comfort-theology of Jonathan Edwards.

Mr. Stokes makes no bones about what he thinks the result was. He is distinctly on the side of the Maypole and the Cavaliers, and in his leading character, that of the Puritan preacher, *Wrestling Bradford*, he symbolizes that result. *Bradford* by attempting to crush his natural impulses perverts his own nature, and becomes a synthesis of all the vices he most hates. He repulses the Puritan maiden who loves him, attempts to assault the beautiful *Lady Marygold Sandys*, and when the young nobleman she is engaged to marry comes to her aid, one of *Bradford's* soldiers kills him. Tortured by conscience the preacher lies down to sleep in the forest, where he dreams of a hellish bacchanal presided over by Lucifer himself, and in which Astoreth in the guise of *Lady Marygold* persuades him to sign his name in Lucifer's book, thereby consigning New England to destruction by the forces of evil. And in the final act *Bradford*, now awake, but despairing, confesses his sin in the square of the blazing village, and seizing *Lady Marygold* leaps with her into the flames.

It isn't a pleasant story and probably the librettist has unduly emphasized the unpleasant side of the Puritan, but he has none the less shown a mastery of literary expression and often of dramatic action. That Mr. Hanson's music should be equally American is perhaps too much to expect. What has come to be known as American music would be incongruous as an expression of the spirit either of the Puritan or the Cavalier. But in the score Mr. Hanson proves himself an able musician, especially in his adaptation of old hymn tunes in the choral writing. The interpreters of the opera were not as hundred per cent. American as is the opera itself, but at least the chief figure of *Bradford* was enacted by an American, and enacted superbly. Lawrence Tibbett was in this part quite at his best. Other native singers were Edward Johnson, whom we can call a native tho he was born in Canada—Gladys Swarthout, Louis D'Angelo, Helen Gleason, Lillian Clark and Henriette Wakefield. Another American, Jo Mielziner, designed the scenery. The other artists, including Miss Ljungberg, who sang *Lady Marygold*, were from across the sea.

Howard Hanson, the composer, was born in Wahoo, Nebraska, in 1906 and received his musical training at the Institute of Musical Art in New York. He is at present Director of the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York. Richard L. Stokes, the librettist, was born on a farm in Indiana in 1882, and was educated in the public schools. After a year at Harvard he entered newspaper work on the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. In 1926 he succeeded Frank Warren as music critic of the New York *Evening World*, remaining with the *World* until it ceased publication.

Operas by Americans

With the exception of a few outside performances, two of them by the Chicago Opera Company, operas by Americans which have reached production in New York have been confined to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. During the last quarter-century thirteen operas by Americans have been given at the Metropolitan. The first of these, F. S. Converse's "The Pipe of Desire," libretto by George Edward Barton, was produced on March 18, 1910. It received three performances. Two seasons later Horatio Parker's "Mona," to a libretto by Brian Hooker, was sung on March 14, 1912. It received four performances and likewise vanished.

The next American opera at the Metropolitan was Walter Damrosch's "Cyrano," with the English libretto by W. J. Henderson. It was given on February 27, 1913. On January 24, 1914, Victor Herbert's one-act opera "Madeleine" was sung. Three years later Reginald DeKoven's "Canterbury Pilgrims" with a libretto by Percy Mackaye was sung on March 8, 1917. The next year for the first time the opera was one hundred per cent. American for Charles Wakefield Cadman's "Shanewis" was laid in California with an Indian heroine. "Shanewis" was first sung on March 23, 1918.

The following season, on March 12, 1919, two one-act operas, Joseph Breil's, "The Legend" and John Adam Hugo's "The Temple Dancer," were given. Henry Hadley's "Cleopatra's Night" was sung for the first time on January 31, 1920, and topped all its predecessors, receiving nine performances.

Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman" and "Peter Ibbetson" and Louis Gruenberg's "Emporer Jones" are remembered productions of the last five years.

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A Foundation to Aid American Art

AFTER waiting long for the Federal Government to establish a Fine Arts Bureau, American painters and sculptors have taken in hand to form a Fine Arts Foundation to supply the lack of such agencies of inspiration and support as exist in France and other countries.

Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, former Representative in Congress, will be active chairman.

Two already existing agencies, the American Artists Professional League, which has chapters in every State and a membership of more than 7,000 artists, and the National Commission to Advance American Art, are joint sponsors of the new Federation. Its formal bow to the public will be made March 15 at a dinner to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, where temporary headquarters are already established.

The new organization will attack "evils and abuses" in the American Art Field. They promise to endeavor to "bring to the people of the Nation a broader and truer realization of the value of art appreciation; to truthfully portray the merit of American talent; and to aid and guide the artist in times of economic stress and personal misfortune."

In the midst of its four main objectives—education, promotion, research and benevolence—it will be seen that the large consideration enjoyed by the foreign artist will perhaps meet a check. The following is what the announcement explained:

"Efforts will be first directed toward instilling in the minds of taxpayers and educators, a realization of the importance of including proper and full courses in art study in the schools molding the future of 26,000,000 children of the Nation.

"Immediate action under 'promotion' will entail:

" 'Combating any influence exerted by European art that is unfair in competitive methods to American art.

" 'Dignified and emphatic protest, as occasion arises, against unfair foreign art exploitation; also a protest against the employment by Federal, State and municipal authorities of inferior foreign art workers to the disadvantage of competent American artists.

" 'Enlightening America to the fact that the best expression of American life and ideals is produced by Americans.'

"Under the heading 'benevolence' the announcement says that the Foundation is planning for 'the eventual creation of a fund to provide financial assistance to artists in temporary need, safeguarding the artists' families and giving education security to their children, the establishing of a home or colony for old, sick or disabled artists and free hospitalization.'

"It is estimated that the cost of establishing the Foundation will be a total of $100,000 for the first three years. This sum is being raised through public subscription."

In the list of artists, sculptors and architects composing the Artist Committee of 100, the American Artists Professional League and the National Commission to Advance American Art few distinguished names are omitted.

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Ruth Baker Pratt,
Chairman of the Federation

Since the Foundation is yet to make its formal bow to the public only this preliminary announcement is available for public discussion. Elizabeth Luther Cary, long an art critic for the New York *Times*, suggests possible difficulties to be encountered in arousing taxpayers to provide for "proper and full courses" in art studies in the public schools, since it implies the employment of practical artists of high standing as special teachers. Yet no one can dispute the value of superior instruction in the early years of students.

On the question of emphasizing the need of priority of American over imported art, and especially the employment by Federal, State and municipal authorities of inferior art workers to the disadvantages of competent Americans, she sees another difficult task multiplied by the vast area of the United States and the diversity of racial strains among its citizens, many of whom incline to the tastes of their origin:

"It might be made easier, doubtless it would be, if the stamp of official approval were applied here, as it is, for particular example, in France.

"In France artists enjoy an accepted position in the community and institutions such as the Ecole des Beaux Arts are important in their ability to press the claims of art. In France the art of training provided by the schools is undertaken by practising teachers of the highest skill, giving expert instruction with the value of art as an economic necessity in mind.

"In France a representative of the Government looks after exhibitions and other art activities, and the Government offers commissions to French artists and the use of studios in which to work."

Shaw on the Oxford Accent

It is sometimes said that the best English is spoken in Dublin. Perhaps this idea was in mind when Bernard Shaw was asked by the London *Times* to define the Oxford accent. He said it was "laboriously affected by many who have never been at Oxford, as it is contemptuously avoided by some of the ablest authentic Oxonians."

To give a more definite answer he fell back upon the late Henry Sweet, "the greatest English phonetician of his time, who clung to Oxford University all his life with undying hatred, raging against it because it would not place the study of the sounds of our living tongue before the prosodic pedantries of two dead foreign languages, but still, as a much disparaged Reader of Phonetics, teaching the Oxford accent as standard English." He goes on to give Sweet's notation of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life":

"tel mii not, in mawnful nambez
laif iz bat an emti driim
faw dhe soul iz ded dhat slambez
end thingz aa not whot dhei sijm

"And again:—

"aat iz long en taim is fliiting
end aue haats dhou staut an breiv
stil laik mafled dramz aa biiting
fyuunerel maatshiz tuu dhe greiv.

"This is not quite a literal transcript because Sweet indicated the vowel aw by a c turned upside down and the obscure vowel which is so common in English speech by an e similarly inverted; but it indicates the Oxford accent plainly enough to those who have heard it."

Shaw conjectures that objection to the Oxford accent is "not to its being a dialect of Southern English, but to its sounding like a class affectation superimposed on it and robbing it of its full virility."

Joyce in England

Following the clean bill of health given James Joyce's "Ulysses" in the United States hopes are expressed in London that the Home Office will lift the ban there. A copy of the book was sent registered post from Paris to London by Allen Lane of the Bodley Head. On the wrapper was written "This parcel contains a copy of 'Ulysses' by James Joyce." It was delivered without molestation; hitherto copies of the work sent to addresses in England through the post have been seized and confiscated.

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Changes in Engine double the punishment

Aluminum heads! Slotted rings! New valves! New types of pistons! New words, strange phrases are flying thick and fast in the automobile world today.

Radical developments, far-reaching changes in engine design, stand behind these new words. These changes have meant pick-up, power, speed—such as were hardly dreamed of only a few years ago.

But they have also meant new strain on oil! New heat—new pressure—new punishment!

Now—more than ever before—is the time to play safe on oil. Count on the one oil that is known the world over for its stamina, its toughness—the oil that holds its rich lubricating body under *any* punishment—Mobiloil!

Keep the brilliant performance that led you to buy your present car. Follow the advice of your car maker! Be sure your oil is of highest quality. Don't risk the trouble and expense inferior oils are bound to bring today.

Find your car in the 1934 Mobiloil Chart below. Ask for the grade of Mobiloil shown. Then you'll know you have an oil made for *your* car . . that will keep its smooth performance for many thousands of miles more than you ever hoped for, and make every mile cost less.

Find Your Car in the 1934 Mobiloil Chart

Make and Model	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
AUBURN (6-cyl.)	AF	—	—	—	AF
AUBURN (8- and 12-cyl.)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
BUICK	AF	AF	BB	BB	BB
CADILLAC	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
CHEVROLET	A	A	A	AF	AF
CHRYSLER (70, 77, Imperial 80 and 8-cyl.)	AF	AF	AF	BB	BB
CHRYSLER (All Other Models)	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF*
DE SOTO	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
DODGE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
FORD	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
FRANKLIN	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
GRAHAM	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
HUDSON	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
HUPMOBILE	AF	AF	BB	BB	BB

Make and Model	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
LAFAYETTE	AF	—	—	—	—
LA SALLE	AF	BB	BB	BB	BB
LINCOLN	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
NASH (Models 10-90, 11-90, Ambassador 8)	BB	BB	BB	—	—
NASH (490 Series Twin Ignition 6 and 8, 8-90, 9-90)	—	—	BB	BB	BB
NASH (All Other Models)	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
OLDSMOBILE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PACKARD	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PIERCE-ARROW	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PLYMOUTH	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PONTIAC	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
REO	A	A	AF	AF	AF
STUDEBAKER	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
TERRAPLANE (Essex)	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION

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Design now give oil of three years ago . . . !

NEW CARS STEPPED UP
Recent showings of 1934 automobiles show that engine speeds have stepped up sharply in the last few months. Whereas in 1931, engines averaged
New Aluminum Pistons Demand Lighter Oil
HEAT REACHES 600° IN NEW BEARINGS
Ring Changes and Increased Engine Speeds Make Correct Oil Vital
In 1934 cars, manufacturers have presented a difficult problem for lubricating oils. Piston ring clearances have been decreased making necessary the use of a lighter oil. Operating bearing temperatures are much higher, and engine speeds have advanced sharply. This is presenting to oil company engineers a heavy burden on lubricants.
NEW "TIGHT" ENGINES DOUBLE STRAIN ON OIL
1934 Mobiloil Chart Shows Correct New Oils
Cars Of Last Three Years Oil Bearing Auto Ex
Engineers Stepped up in 1934 Car Manufacturers Lubricating Oil
TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles

Mobiloil

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION

. . . AND FOR COMPLETE SMOOTH PERFORMANCE . . . MOBILGAS!

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An English Appraisal of President Roosevelt

His Grand Experiment, Involving Colossal Expenditures and Formidable Risks, Bespeaks a Bold Spirit and Moral Courage, Is Opinion of British Observer

By Francis W. Hirst

Former Editor of *The Economist* (London); Author of "Life of Thomas Jefferson," etc.

"APPRAISAL" is a good English word, tho on this side of the Atlantic as a rule we talk of appraising or valuing things rather than persons; but Coleridge and De Quincey are good enough authorities for the American usage, and for the title I have set upon this bold attempt to describe an English Liberal's impression of the character and policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt as they emerge after the first Annus Mirabilis of his Presidency.

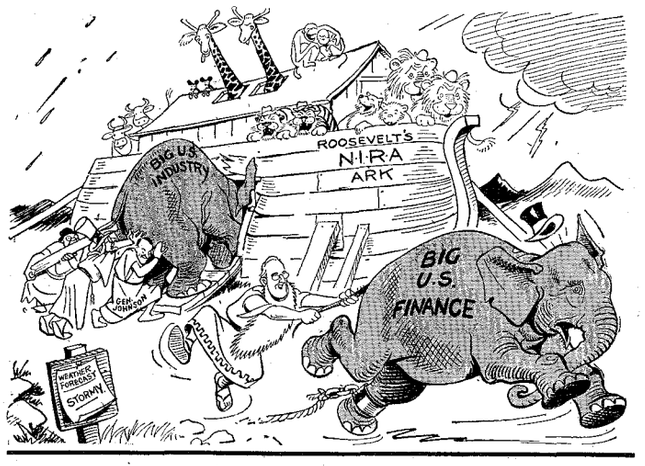
In spite of the marvelous developments in transport and means of communication by newspapers, letters, telegrams and wireless, the growth of peace and goodwill among nations is still hampered by imperfect knowledge and the consequent lack of a sympathetic understanding. Much the same difficulties as those which obstructed Edmund Burke's efforts for conciliation with the American Colonies a hundred and sixty years ago, still stand in the way of those who, here and in the United States, seek to remove all causes of suspicion and distrust between Old and New England—between the two great representative democracies on whose cooperation the future of liberty, progress, and civilization seems to depend.

In truth it is not surprizing, when one reflects on the complications and perplexities of these times and on the vast differences in local conditions, that the average citizen here would find it difficult to pass an elementary examination in American politics and economics; and the same, I fancy, would be equally true if a similar series of questions relating to Great Britain were presented to citizens of the United States.

Judgment Is Difficult

For these and other reasons it would be absurd to pretend that any general estimate or appraisal of President Roosevelt has been framed by Englishmen. When Croesus at the height of his glory and prosperity asked Solon, the Athenian, one of the seven wise men of Greece, whom of all mankind he esteemed most happy, he was mortified when Solon replied, "Tellus, the Athenian," who died in battle after hearing that his city was victorious; and still more when Solon explained that he omitted Croesus because the prosperous of to-day may be the unfortunate of to-morrow: "let no man therefore be pronounced happy before his death."

In the same way final judgment on the character and policy of modern rulers, whether they be Presidents or Premiers or Dictators, must be reserved until their period of office is over and we are able to judge them not only by their aims and intentions and methods, but also by their success or failure. In this respect, the philosopher is happier than the statesman.



The Big Drive

NOAH ROOSEVELT: "We've only got the elephants to get in now, boys—and then we'll be finished."

—Strube in the London *Daily Express*

We can admire unstintingly his principles, his ideals, his system and his Utopia; but even if we agree with a statesman's aims, even if we accept his principles, we still hesitate to proclaim his greatness until we know whether he has measured and overcome the obstacles or forces that oppose him. This is especially true in the case of one who, like President Roosevelt, has been accepted by his countrymen as virtual Dictator in face of an emergency which could not be cured by ordinary remedies.

Solon's judgment should deter critics from a too dogmatic verdict on any public man who happens to be in the limelight. It is easy to crown the hero or hang the villain, and most newspaper portraits of President Roosevelt have been all light or all shade. If his admirers and critics had prepared themselves for their work last March by reading *Looking Forward* and Ernest K. Lindley's biography, they would have been spared many mistakes and much perplexity. I have known pretty intimately a number of English statesmen, and have had the privilege of meeting four American Presidents. I have studied with profound admiration the lives of the two greatest Liberal statesmen of the nineteenth century —Thomas Jefferson and William Ewart Gladstone. But not one of the characters with which I am acquainted by reading, by tradition, or by personal knowledge, can be said to have adopted what appears to be the governing principle of the present ruler of the United States. The key to his actions since he took over the control of the Administration in a crisis, for which no precedent can be found in the modern history of any great nation, is contained in a few words of his own on page fifty-one of "*Looking Forward*":

"The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and try it; if it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all try something."

This follows a warning against confusing objectives with methods. The President's whole recovery program and policy stand out now before the world as a great unfinished experiment; but we must distinguish his objective, the restoration of prosperity, from his methods of obtaining it. You may aim at a target and miss it, as Winston Churchill once pointed out, when he was taunted in Parliament for failing to fulfill his pledges regarding public economy. Some of the President's experiments in price raising have failed, and prosperity has not yet been restored. But banking and business are undoubtedly much better than a year ago, and the same may be said of most American industries and American railways. Obstacles have been surmounted; but there are still rocks ahead.

Formidable Risks

Two qualities the President certainly possesses—political skill and moral courage—and they have already stood him in good stead. His grand experiment involves expenditure so colossal and risks so formidable that the boldest spirit might have quailed and recoiled. Doubtless the store of strength and patience that sustained him in his physical trials carried him through that rapid series of decisions in March, April and May, 1933, which revived the drooping spirits and fainting hearts of his fellow countrymen. It was a fine personal achievement, and it is a tribute to the magnetism of the leader that Mr. Roosevelt should have been able to create a new psychology of hope last spring. In this sense we may agree with Mr. Keynes

(Continued on page 28)

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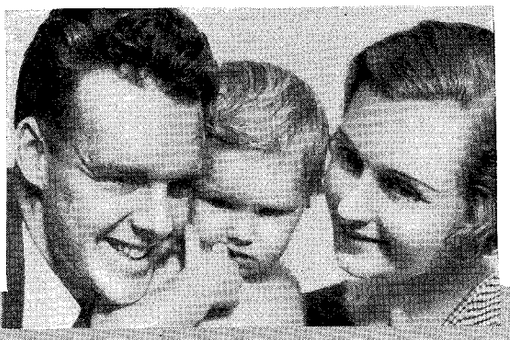
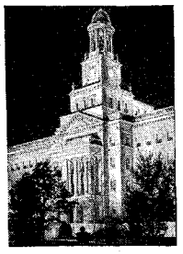
A HEART-TO-HEART TALK ABOUT YOUR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS



Your LIFE INSURANCE is your Best Investment

Hold on to what you have . . . add to it when you can



Take a few minutes today and look back over the record of your investments during the last four years. Which has given you the least worry? Which has been affected least by the storms of panic and depression? The chances are that your life insurance policy has had the best record of any investment that you own.

There are good reasons why the record of life insurance has been so outstanding during the four black years of depression.

Conservatism

The money you invested in your life insurance policy has been reinvested in carefully selected bonds, mortgages and other securities. Although life insurance investment men are not magicians, they are trained specialists in their respective fields. Their investments are conservative, based on safety, soundness and security rather than possible profits or highly speculative yield.

Steady Income

Then, too, life insurance has the advantage of a steady flow of premium and interest income from all over the country, both in good times and bad. This income makes it unnecessary to sacrifice choice investments for cash.

Diversification

Furthermore your life insurance policy represents not one investment but *thousands* of investments, backed by ample reserves and supervised by insurance commissioners of the various states. From this spread of sound investments your individual policy gains security and strength.

• • •

Speculation Versus Certainty

Should there be a repetition of the speculative fever of the boom era, there will be a temptation to overlook the steady, consistent safety of life insurance as an investment and to turn toward speculative investments which promise huge profits, quickly made. You will be asked to take a gambler's chance, but do not be misled. Hold fast to that which is good! In good times and bad, your life insurance policy will prove to be the backlog of your financial investments, if past experience means anything.

Substitution

You may also be advised to switch your life insurance from one company or plan to another on the plea that you can save money. On the contrary, you probably stand to lose money. No matter how attractive the new proposition seems on the surface, investigation usually shows that, dollar for dollar, the life insurance policy you already own is better than the new one because of the fact that the older a policy is, the more valuable it tends to become. Before you authorize *anyone* to change your life insurance from one permanent form to another, write to the company which issued your policy, or to the insurance commissioner of the state in which you live.

Your Best Investment

Your life insurance is your best investment. Hold on to what you have and add to it when you can. Naturally, we hope that you will add your next policy in the Provident Mutual, whose record of service and safety has been unsurpassed since its founding in 1865. But whether through Provident Mutual or some other well-established, conservatively managed company, invest in life insurance. It will pay!

• • •

A Unique Investment Opportunity

Provident Mutual offers you an unusual combination of investment and protection in the **Provident Providor** Policy. Through it you can build an income of $100 or $200 a month for your later years and provide complete insurance protection meanwhile for your family. Send coupon for free booklet.

PROVIDENT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Founded 1865

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Please send free booklet describing your guaranteed monthly income plan, with the understanding that it places me under no obligation.

*Name*_____

*Date of Birth*_____ Month Day Year

*Home Address*_____

*Business Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

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An English Appraisal of President Roosevelt

(Continued from page 26)

that the President was "magnificently right"; and I myself would go further and say that he was right in aiming at a higher price level as a means of easing the burdens of debtors and of encouraging trade. At that juncture there was no better remedy available than to reduce the value of the currency in order that a sure prospect of rising prices might induce manufacturers and merchants to buy ahead and so set the wheels of business in motion.

It is a pity that so much perplexity and confusion have resulted from the rapid and sometimes startling changes in the methods of price raising; but Mr. Roosevelt has never relinquished his quest for a dollar which, after falling to the value of the 1925 dollar, will thereafter remain a reliable standard with a stable purchasing power.

Dollar Uncertainty

A good deal of the adverse criticism in Europe of the President's policies is based upon perplexities and apprehensions caused by uncertainty about the dollar, and a good deal more by disappointment over his attitude, or change of attitude, towards the London Economic Conference. It was hoped, and I think there is still room for hope, that he would initiate an international reform of money and an international reduction of tariffs. Those hopes were justified by his original encouragement of the London Conference, and by his appointment of a true Jeffersonian Liberal, Mr. Hull, as his Secretary of State.

Much of the indignation and disappointment felt at the time arose from an inadequate perception of the depth of the depression in the United States, and of the desperate straits to which a country deprived of banking facilities and faced by the insolvency of many States and great cities had been reduced. To ride on such a whirlwind and direct such a storm at home was as much as the most energetic dictator could hope to do. When he saw prices rising and trade recovering, he naturally declined proposals for a temporary stabilization of the dollar, franc and sterling exchanges; and we may well suppose that preoccupation with this and other parts of his program explain why he missed an opportunity of promoting reciprocity and freer trade among the nations whose delegates were assembled in London.

It is significant, I think, that what most impresses Mr. Roosevelt in the greatest of his predecessors is Jefferson's versatility—a quality closely allied with experimentalism and with a readiness to entertain new ideas. A friendly receptivity to the new ideas of the rising generation, and a willingness to sift the wheat from the chaff, was a favorite doctrine of our famous liberal philosopher, John Stuart Mill, whose Essay on Liberty, including freedom of discussion, is still an unrivalled classic. John Morley, one of Mill's younger friends, used to tell me how fond the philosopher was of inculcating this doctrine among the members of his Socratic household. He would have been delighted, we may be sure—and so would Morley—with some sentences quoted by Mr. Lindley from one of Mr. Roosevelt's radio addresses in 1929. The passage I refer to runs as follows:

"The old type of legislator is passing. I think that the people want to see all questions debated in our legislative halls, as they used to be when we were a younger nation. The suppression of debate, the unwillingness to discuss great problems, is a real danger to our whole legislative machinery. All our representatives should be urged to insist upon a thorough discussion and an honest debate when legislation of real importance is recommended or introduced."

Americans are more inclined than Englishmen to entrust one man—a Mayor, a Governor or a President—with full executive power and responsibility. That method has its advantages and also its disadvantages when compared with our preference for Cabinets and committees. Fortunately the American democracy is equally devoted to freedom of the press and freedom of speech; and it is indeed a happy omen for Mr. Roosevelt's success that, in spite of the unexampled powers accorded him by Congress, he has never been deprived, or sought to be deprived, of the salutary criticism and guidance of public opinions.

In this brief appraisal I have abstained from any forecast of the future of recovery. In politics and economics prophecy is certainly the most gratuitous form of error; and the modern world has seldom moved in a more perplexing chaos. Most of its rulers and statesmen seem to be engaged in a game of blind man's buff. The general economic depression is plainly due to the fact that nations and individuals are not allowed to exchange their surplus products freely with one another. All governments are striving to increase exports and diminish imports, tho they must be acquainted with the obvious fact that every import into one country is an export from another.

To abate the unemployment caused by prohibitive tariffs and quotas and exchange restrictions, and to reduce the grievances of the workers, they initiate public works at vast expense, and increase taxation in order to provide the army of the unemployed with enough to live on. Under the circumstances, I see no escape from an unemployed dole, and I see great advantage in reproductive public works in so far as they can be controlled efficiently.

But a time comes when extraordinary loan expenditure must be curtailed, or stopped, to avoid either public insolvency or an oppressive and intolerable burden upon taxpayers. For that reason I earnestly hope that the President, when the stability of the currency and public confidence have been fully restored, will take steps to promote freer trade between the United States and its customers all over the world. To achieve success will be difficult; but it will not require more patience, more courage, or more political talent than he has already displayed in great emergencies.

White Star Merged With Cunard

Since January 1, the two great British North Atlantic steamship lines, White Star and Cunard, have been operated as one. Merger negotiations have been going on for a year or two. There still remains the formality of stockholders' approval. But the unified service becomes a reality with its announcement in the House of Commons. The British Government is backing the deal by advancing up to £3,000,000 for the completion of the half-built 73,000-ton super-liner at Clydebank. The Treasury will also advance up to £1,500,000 toward the capital of the new company.

The Cunard company will dominate in the new enterprise which is known provisionally as "Cunard-White Star, Ltd.," but will probably receive some such cognomen as British National Service. Cunard will hold sixty-two shares of the new company and will have six of the ten directors. As reported in a New York *Times* dispatch from London the new company will receive fifteen Cunard Liners of a total tonnage of 328,000—the *Berengaria, Aquitania, Mauretania, Franconia, Carinthia, Samaria, Scythia, Laconia, Lancastria, Alaunia, Ausonia, Andania, Antonia, Auramia and Ascania.* From the White Star line will come ten vessels totalling 287,000 tons—the *Majestic, Olympic, Homeric, Georgic, Brittanic, Adriatic, Albertic, Laurentic, Doric,* and *Calgaric.*

Strict economy in operation is planned, and there will be a cutting down of services and scrapping of obsolete ships. There will be fewer cruises. There will be one weekly service between New York and Channel ports, and also one between New York and Liverpool via Ireland.

A cardinal principle of the merger is that the new line remains under British control. To the Washington *Post* in this country this seems "another indication of the growth of that universal nationalistic spirit which subordinates considerations of cost to political outlook." The British merger follows similar combinations of North Atlantic lines by France, Italy and Germany. "Competition will no longer exist between company and company, but will arise between nation and nation," comments the Boston *Herald,* which adds:

"The German liners *Bremen* and *Europa* captured the blue ribbon for speed on the North Atlantic in the late twenties. Last year the new Italian liner *Rex* took it away. The French liner *Normandie,* now building, is expected to win it next, and now, with the organization of Cunard-White Star, Ltd., the British Government is lending $15,000,000 to complete the '534,' the Cunard's unfinished super-liner.

"The North Atlantic rivalry provides a strange mixture of stern economy, sentimental extravagance and preparations for possible war."

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NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

89TH ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1933

To the Policy-holders and the Public:—

The service of a life insurance company is measured, largely, by its returns to policy-holders and beneficiaries. By this standard the New York Life accomplished more in 1933 than in any other year since it began business in 1845.

In this year of stress, in addition to making many policy loans, the Company paid the enormous sum of **$255,977,483** to policy-holders, beneficiaries, and annuitants.

It closed the year with Assets amounting to **$2,010,943,112,** the largest in its history, valued as prescribed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. The Company's total Liabilities were **$1,896,651,321.**

Its surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to **$114,291,791.**

In the interest of conservatism, the Company voluntarily set up in its liabilities two special contingency reserves as follows: **$21,014,507,** which is the difference between December 31, 1933, market quotations and the values carried in Assets of stocks, and of bonds in default, bonds of companies in receivership, and bonds which for any reason are not carried in Assets at amortized value; and **$7,500,000** for deferred mortgage interest collections, which are larger than normal due to the general economic situation.

The Company also set aside a reserve of **$48,038,244** for apportionment of dividends during 1934, a sum sufficient to provide the same regular annual dividend on each individual policy as was paid in 1933, except on term insurance policies.

Of special interest was the increased demand for annuities. Many men and women, desiring to secure a fixed income for life and relief from investment worries, placed their capital in annuities providing a guaranteed life income. The total so invested was **$20,662,386,** a larger amount than in any other single year.

The total insurance in force represented by **2,672,876** policies was **$6,869,268,269.** The total new paid for insurance was **$378,669,800.**

The following table shows the diversification of the Company's Assets as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New York and valued as stated above:

		Per Cent
Cash on Hand or in Bank	$30,943,412.43	1.54
United States Gov't. Bonds	98,164,386.21	4.88
State, County, Municipal Bonds	154,913,244.26	7.70
Public Utility Bonds	154,483,453.00	7.68
Industrial and Other Bonds	18,598,126.14	.93
Railroad Bonds	360,293,658.42	17.92
Canadian Bonds	39,957,188.69	1.99
Foreign Bonds	2,064,448.32	.10
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	67,923,705.64	3.38
Real Estate (*Including Home Office*)	72,477,359.29	3.60
First Mortgages, City Properties	495,297,998.40	24.63
First Mortgages, Farms	17,353,431.95	.86
Policy Loans	413,873,648.41	20.58
Interest & Rents Due & Accrued	41,269,429.08	2.05
Other Assets	43,329,621.78	2.16
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,010,943,112.02	100%

Further information about the Company will be furnished upon request to its Home Office at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, or to any of its Branch Offices throughout the United States and Canada.

Thomas A. Buckner
President

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Arlington Chemical Company
Yonkers, N. Y.

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New Haven, Conn.

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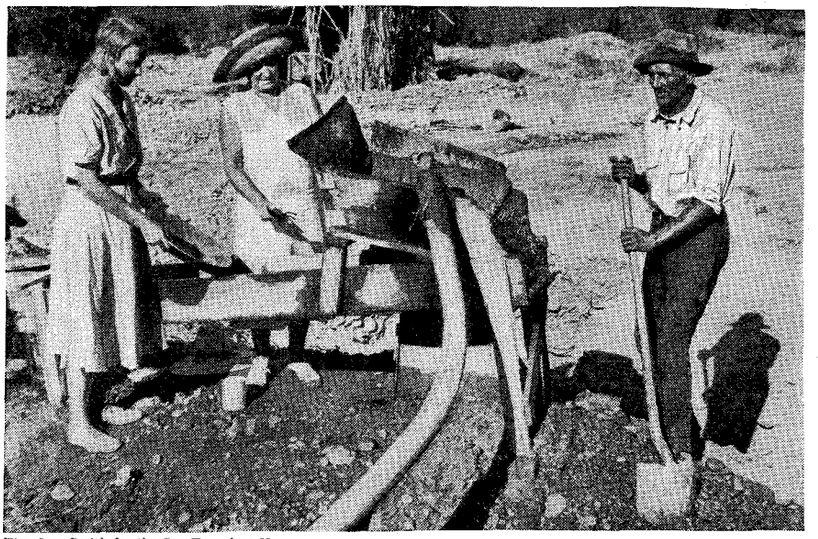
California's New Gold Rush

Prospectors People the Sierras as the National Gold-Buying Program Awakens the Ghosts of '49, But Only Those With Capital Strike the Real Bonanza

By Kenneth Stewart

THE sign on James Stewart's door in Auburn, California, reads: "No smoking. No hob-nailed boots. No exceptions." Inside this mining consultant's offices are samples of quartz and nuggets from the surrounding country. It is the welcome to a region where things are booming to-day as they did in the roaring fifties.

At Grass Valley, cupped in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, where they've never known depression, J. L. Wolff, young unofficial historian, tells the visitor that not long ago while waste rock from the Empire mine was being spread along the highway, men with canvas bags over their shoulders followed the sprinklers and picked up gold-bearing quartz. He recalls the recent day when Street Superintendent George Bennetts, while running the roller, noticed the familiar yellow gleam, stopped the roller and picked up a piece of rock smaller than an egg. It contained two dollars' worth of free gold.



Theodore Smith for the San Francisco *News*

A whole family turns to sluicing for gold

In the editorial offices of the Grass Valley-Nevada City *Union*, Edmund Kinyon offers the caller a picture of the town's famed Lola Montez and agrees that conditions to-day are much like those described in his yellow files of more than half a century ago: "Our town for weeks past has presented the appearance of active trade. The business men seem on the alert. At evening the sidewalks are a living panorama of the bone and the muscle of the land."

Four miles away, Harley M. Leete, just in from a day of collecting, his pockets weighed down by silver dollars, reports that 600 miners have gone to work there in Nevada City since April, and that householders don't even use the "For Rent" columns of his *Nugget*, so quickly are the available houses filled.

Charles Haggerty, calloused son of the pioneer whose brick store still stands in Moore's Flat with its unwanted stock of celluloid collars, confesses that he has not seen such a bustle in twenty years.

These "twin cities of the Sierras" revel in the common heritage of 600 charted gold-bearing veins within a six-mile radius. In both towns weathered swinging doors testify that the miners have never known prohibition and that Tom-and-Jerrys have been available through the cold winter nights of the arid years. The gaming tables around the pot-bellied stoves have never been moved.

In out-of-the-way, movie-set Georgetown, Amy Blair, editor of *The Gazette*, interrupts her task of carrying in the winter wood, to respond: "Any activity here? Nothing else but." She adds that years ago "you could have rented for five dollars a month any store on the main street but now you can't get one for love nor money." She tells of the lucky prospector who panned $30 in two days—after spending eight months to get ready. The pioneer spirit is not dead here. This granddaughter of the paper's founder, taking up the task where her mother dropped it when mining lulled, to-day types her copy in hands gloved against the mountain cold and carries it down to Placerville eighteen miles away to be printed.

Over in Dutch Flat, mining operations are going on beneath the pay-dirt streets and the buildings.

South of these thriving centers lies the Mother Lode proper, a strip 120 miles long and a mile wide. Placerville, dependent as much on the field as on the mines, seems much like any other hard-hit American city. Angel's Camp, Columbia Falls—ghost towns in the Bret Harte-Mark Twain country—show little evidence of having awakened to the new cry of "Gold." But there are freshly painted green houses in snug Melones where the mine is running full blast. The Argonaut in Jackson and the Old Eureka in Sutter's Creek are turning out their share. In Jamestown there's a prospector who dug ten feet in an old hole with pick and shovel and took out $15,000.

In the river beds and in the yellow-scarred sites of the old diggin's all through the mining country adventurous unemployed are bivouacked, scratching for "bean money." Lured to the fields by the Administration's gold-buying program, most of the independent seekers can do little better than "four-bits" a day. Last year relief agencies went in with tractors to dig out of the snow the luckless tenderfeet, "who wouldn't know gold if they saw it."

The Nevada City *Nugget* cautions, "While approximately 2,044 men are steadily employed in the Nevada County mines there are hundreds of 'rustlers' daily applying for employment who have absolutely no chance in the world. This is a warning to those who have no means of subsistence not to come to Nevada County looking for employment."

Where there is capital for shafts, hoists, compressors, trucks and cars, new mines are being opened and in the old drifts abandoned when the operators had spent their wealth taken from the high-grade shoots men are digging through to another bonanza. The Empire-Star Mines, subsidiary of the Newmount Corporation of New York, this year presented a $50 bonus to each of 1,000 miners. Last year, at $20.67 an ounce, an average of $10,000 in gold was produced daily in the Grass Valley district. This year, and at the present price of gold, the average daily production is approximately $17,500. Last year the Empire-Star, in constant production since 1850, produced more than $1,800,000, and the Idaho-Maryland, abandoned by Harry Payne Whitney after he had sunk several hundred thousand dollars fruitlessly, paid more than $1,000,000.

Now there is the added hope that the hydraulic mines, stopped fifty years ago by Federal court anti-débris decisions and injunctions, will again be in full sway, this time behind restraining dams that will protect the valley farmers.

Not only in increased value of gold, but cheaper methods of extracting it and the discovery that it could be obtained from lower grade ore than formerly, have spurred this new gold rush of the thirties. *Western Mining News* quotes engineers' estimates that California alone still has from one billion to fifty billion dollars of gold in the earth's treasure vault. With the revived attempt to get it out comes the unearthing of that rich vein of lore and legend untapped since the Yukon of the nineties stole the glory from the California of the fifties.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

There's a pleasant irony in these days of short commons in lines that show a hangover from days of opulence. It's for those that know their London. In *The New English Weekly:*

A BALLADE OF SOCIAL SUCCESS

By H. S. Macintosh

Belgravia has passed: one lives elsewhere;
  South Kensington has rather run to seed;
The suburbs are unmentionably bare
  Of those whose blood is azure when they bleed;
  Mayfair provides the company I need,—
Count Crumpet is so suave,—so debonair,
  I like Lord Muffin very much indeed
(I speak as one who lunched in Berkeley Square).

Now I'm fastidious and I seldom care
  To drive my car down Holborn (save at speed),
Nor any other low-class thoroughfare,—
  My presence there might possibly mislead
  The hoi polloi and start a wild stampede
Of vulgar business men who love to stare
  At those whose social stance is guaranteed
(I speak as one who lunched in Berkeley Square).

I don't like Chelsea people,—I declare
  They talk of nothing but the books they read,
—They say how bored they are with Baudelaire
  And prate about the Niebelungenlied;
  These painter-fellows too—I hate the breed!—
They haven't got the slightest "savoir-faire":—
  Burke is my bible and Debrett my creed,
(I speak as one who lunched in Berkeley Square).

Envoi

  Your invitation, Ma'am, excites my greed,
But all the Hamstead "canaille" will be there:
  They do not lunch or dine—they merely feed.
(I speak as one who lunched in Berkeley Square).

To become too emotional about nature seems to endanger one's peace of mind indoors. *The Carillon* (Washington):

PROTEST

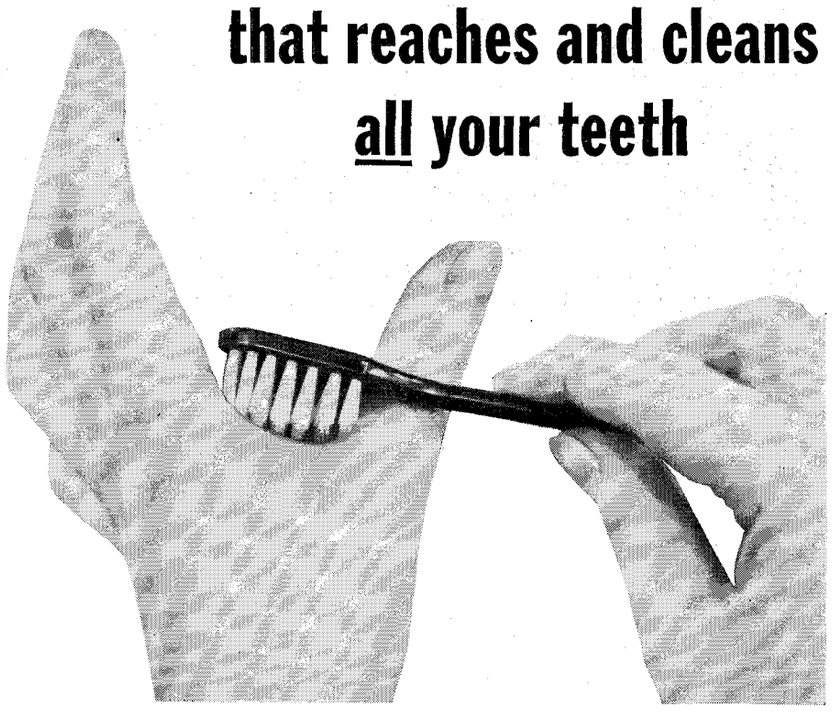
By Catherine Cate Coblentz

Trees should stay outside. That is their proper place,
Where they may look on land, on sky and sea,
Where birds may find them, where the winds may race
Among the branches. Trees should stay outside.

Being well rooted deep within the soil,
Being well lifted up into the sky,
Should be enough for trees, should satisfy.
Surely the earth and heaven and horizon blue
Were heritage sufficient.
Will someone versed in trees then tell me why
They must slip suddenly within my room,
Must cast a golden radiance where I sleep
And cause inquietude to come upon me with the red
Glow from the dogwood crimsoning the wall?

This is a shelter I have built myself,
My own, my all, my shield against the world;
This is my house; the trees should stay outside
Nor dare invade . . . My heart has curled
Close to the hearthstone. How can it be still
When trees have pushed their radiance, have hurled
Gold light and scarlet flood across the sill?

FOUND! the tooth brush that reaches and cleans all your teeth

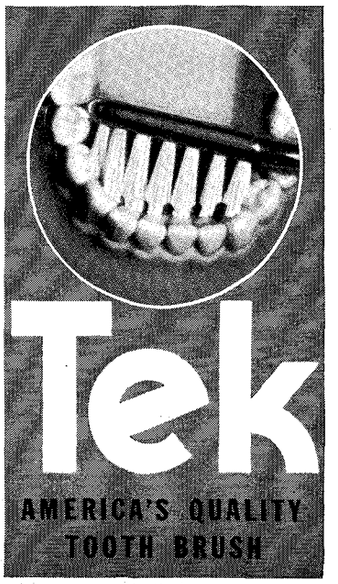


● Back of your front teeth is where bulky brushes too often miss! And it's back of your front teeth that tartar forms . . . and tartar, unless removed, will loosen gums. And loose gums lose teeth.

Don't take a chance! Change to Tek today. Tek's Better Shape cleans back of your teeth with outside ease. Prove why before you buy. Try this hand test. The narrow curve of your thumb and forefinger is like your dental arch. Tek fits into it precisely. Your old-style brush can't.

Tek's Better Bristles are laboratory-selected for purity, resiliency, long life. Tek is sterilized, Cellophane-sealed, guaranteed. Tek Jr. for children and smaller mouths.

● Johnson & Johnson ●
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.



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Exposure may be a hazard to people with low resistance

They may take the obvious precautions, such as avoiding crowds, bundling up, and wearing rubbers when they go outdoors. But do they think of the other *kind* of protection they need? Are they doing anything to build up their *inner* forces? What are they doing *to increase their resistance?*

People should not wait until *after* they are sick to think about their physical condition. The time for them to build up a reserve is *while they are well!* This is a modern idea of advance protection which has taken hold among thoughtful people.

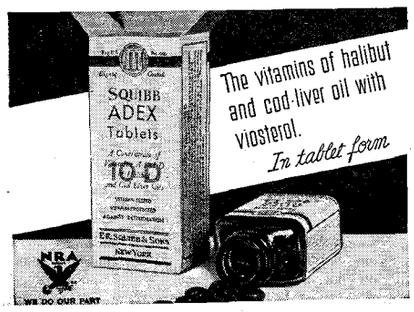
And they have found a convenient, pleasant way to practice it. By using a special resistance-builder every day—*Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D!*

Squibb Adex tablets offer the important factors which help build up good general resistance—Vitamins A and D. These are the vitamins for which so many physicians recommend halibut and cod-liver oils with Viosterol.

But people who do not like to take the oils prefer to obtain Vitamins A and D with *Adex*. They are so pleasant to take! And they are the *only* tablets made from *all three* important vitamin sources.

People who begin with *Adex* should make it a point to keep it up *regularly every day*. Results are worth it. The regular use of *Adex* adds to comfort and efficiency all winter.

Now—at any reliable drug store—Squibb Adex. Made by E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists since 1858.



Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

The Idea of National Interest. By Charles A. Beard. With the collaboration of G. H. E. Smith. New York: The Macmillan Company; $3.75.

The brilliant author of "The Rise of American Civilization" has in this bulky volume, which he describes as "an analytical study in American foreign policy," published the first half of what promises to be an undertaking of the magnitude that one expects of him. In a second volume he will pass from his present analysis of the "relevant facts in the case" to an attempt to construct "a consistent and tenable philosophy."

Altho hardly intended for the general reader, this scholarly work has chapters built upon sensational current news. For example, Mr. Beard examines the testimony before the recent Senate committee on foreign loans. It appears that the lending bankers had very confused ideas as to the purpose of these enormous offerings. They were supposed to stabilize conditions; to help our debtors pay their obligations; to furnish the public with attractive investments; to increase American prosperity, etc.

The author examines these various explanations. He asks, for example, "Was it in the interest of national economy to support foreign industries with capital which made it possible for them to employ cheap labor and to compete still more vigorously with American industries in every quarter of the globe as well as in the United States?" From his analysis of the motives ascribed one gathers that, tho the bankers may have had magnanimous purposes vaguely in mind, the main urge was "good business." Mr. Beard himself does not charge them with being unpatriotic, but he definitely states that they and others have not arrived at any definite policy of enlightened self-interest for this country.

Incidentally, the presence of such a policy might have saved the investing public a pretty penny.

But I have plunged into the midst of this volume without letting the author develop his broad thesis. "Very early in the history of the country appeared two fairly clear-cut conceptions of the term 'interest' which may be, for the sake of convenience, called Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian." The first was constructed around agriculture as the primary interest of the nation and was concerned, as regards foreign policy, with a search for the best marks for agricultural products in exchange for manufactures, low tariffs, mainly for revenue, being a part of the plan.

Bound up with this conception was a glorification of America as having in itself the basis of security and prosperity.

The Hamiltonian idea prescribed an intensive cultivation of both agriculture and industry, even if the latter should outrun the former. Foreign trade was to be directed by "tariffs, subsidies, bounties, and regulations" designed to foster American industries and enterprises—all these policies to be backed up by an efficient American naval establishment.

Mr. Beard traces in great detail the growth of these two conceptions, the one attached to the Democratic party, the other to the Republican party. But he points out—what, of course, is well known—that with the advance of technology, with our "surpluses," with population shifting from the country to the city, the original issue no longer marks the line of cleavage between the two political parties. Northern Democrats, in particular, share with Republicans the urge to push our capital and our products into foreign markets by energetic measures.

Coming down to the present Administration, the author reaches the conclusion that President Roosevelt is swinging his party back in the general direction of the Jeffersonian idea. "By domestic planning and control the American economic machine may be kept running at a high tempo supplying the intranational market, without relying primarily upon foreign outlets for 'surpluses' of goods and capital." Roosevelt thinks of America as a nation having no need to build prosperity on foreign trade.

Yet if this picture is accurate, why has the President allotted enormous funds for naval construction as if for a policy of *Machtpolitik*, favored by Hamilton and condemned by Jefferson? "Evidently," says the author, "the two inherited conceptions are in process of fusion and dissolution."

Worth Reading

Historic House Museums. By Laurence Vail Coleman, Washington: The American Association of Museums. A charming volume about houses which have become museums, accompanied by numerous illustrations.

Mostly Canallers. Collected stories by Walter D. Edmonds (Boston: Little, Brown; $2.50). A timely collection of stories dealing with life on the Erie Canal.

Louis XV and His Times. By Pierre Gaxotte. Translated from the French by J. Lewis May (Philadelphia: Lippincott; $5). A graphic account of frivolity and corruption accompanied by increasing national prosperity.

Murder in the Calais Coach. By Agatha Christie (New York: Dodd, Mead; $2). A mystery in a snowbound train in the Balkans solved by the incomparable Hercule Poirot.

The World Is Yours. By G. B. Lancaster (New York: Appleton, Century; $2.50). A story of primordial love in the Yukon country.

Falling Star. By Vicki Baum. Translated by Ida Zeitlin (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2). Hollywood behind the scenes by the creator of "Grand Hotel."

City Harvest. By Margaret Cheney Dawson (New York: Macmillan; $2). Love among the sophisticates.

Frost in May. By Antonia White (New York: Viking Press; $2.50). A well-written story of adolescent girlhood in a convent school.

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Oldest Religious Journal Has Reached Its 130th Year

The oldest religious journal in the United States, *The Churchman*, has reached its 130th year. Allied with the Protestant Episcopal Church, but not officially representing it, the anniversary has more than the usual historical significance. For this small but dynamic and powerful church paper boasts thirteen decades of uncompromising editorial freedom and independence. As a tribute to this liberal tradition, it has been said that it is "the only paper in New York in which the editor can say anything he pleases."

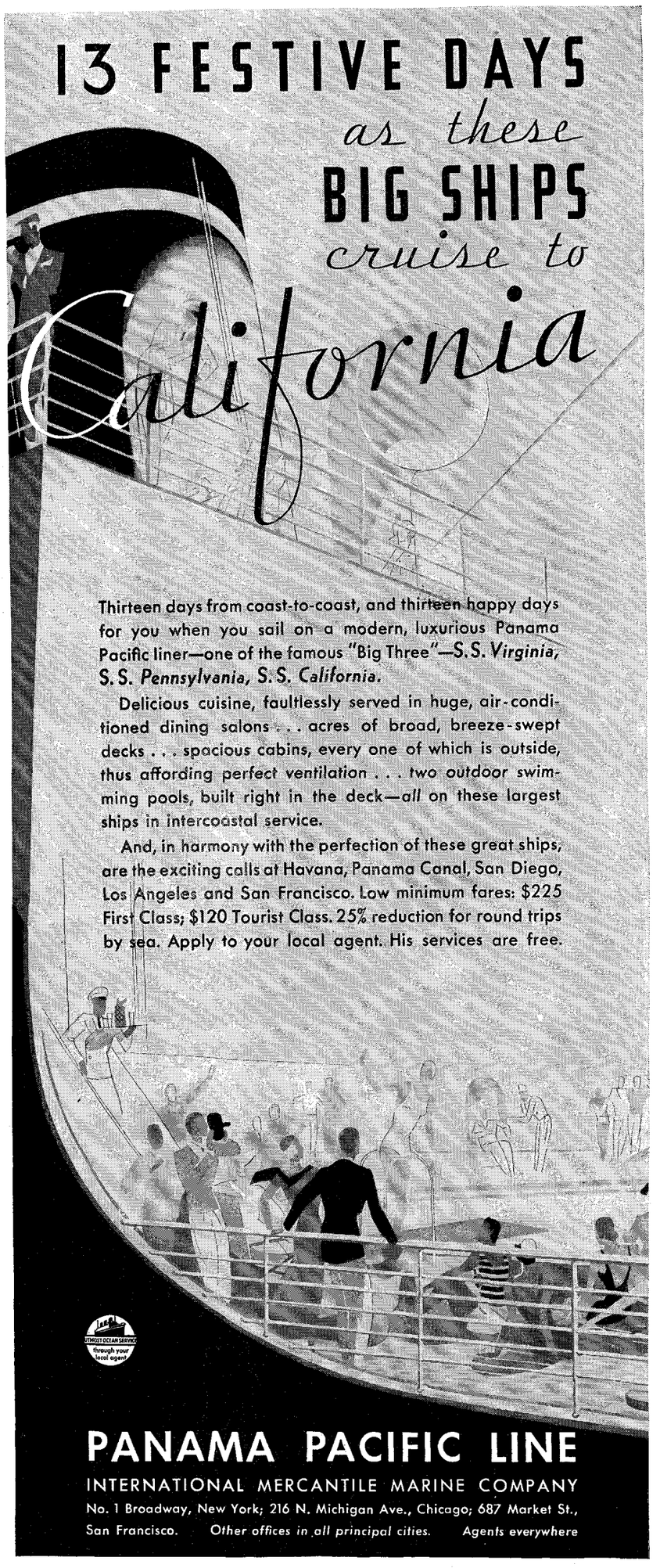
Dr. Guy Emery Shipler

The Churchman traces its ancestry to *The Churchman's Monthly Magazine*, first issued in New Haven, January, 1804, under the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut. Troubled times and business uncertainty during and after the War of 1812 caused a brief suspension, but by 1831 the journal was strong enough to absorb *The Episcopal Watchman* and move to New York City, where it became a national weekly under the present name. Thus, *The Churchman* covers all but fifteen years of Episcopal Church history in the United States since the American church separated from the Church of England in 1789. One of its earliest news stories was the shooting of Alexander Hamilton by Aaron Burr.

Under two of the first great editors, John Visger Van Ingen and Samuel Seabury (grandfather of Judge Samuel Seabury, Tammany Hall investigator), the paper strengthened its English High Church influence. It became a journalistic force, highly controversial and widely quoted. William Austin Smith, a brilliant editorial writer, gave *The Churchman* its present liberal and social-minded character when he became editor in 1917, and this tradition of combining a clergyman's point of view with the layman's attitude on social problems was continued when Dr. Guy Emery Shipler became editor in 1922.

Dr. Shipler, a former newspaperman on the Rochester *Evening Times* and the Boston *Traveler*, is a quiet-mannered, soft-speaking minister whose vitality of pen is well known to opponents who have crossed words with his editorials. Altho fifty-two years old, he looks thirty-five, and commutes daily to New York from Chatham, New Jersey, where he has a healthy suburban parish.

"We have tried to make *The Churchman's* pages hospitable to varied expressions of opinion," Dr. Shipler explains. "We have our convictions, expressed in our editorial pages. The remainder of the paper is essentially an open forum." Its news pages are preserved from propaganda, and its financial independence, made possible by individual gifts, insures freedom. The president of the company is Burton F. White, "a layman with an open mind."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BIG SHIPS
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Thirteen days from coast-to-coast, and thirteen happy days for you when you sail on a modern, luxurious Panama Pacific liner—one of the famous "Big Three"—S.S. Virginia, S.S. Pennsylvania, S.S. California.
Delicious cuisine, faultlessly served in huge, air-conditioned dining salons . . . acres of broad, breeze-swept decks . . . spacious cabins, every one of which is outside, thus affording perfect ventilation . . . two outdoor swimming pools, built right in the deck—all on these largest ships in intercoastal service.
And, in harmony with the perfection of these great ships, are the exciting calls at Havana, Panama Canal, San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Low minimum fares: $225 First Class; $120 Tourist Class. 25% reduction for round trips by sea. Apply to your local agent. His services are free.
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Whither Are We Galloping?

With Two Westerners Sharing Ten-Goal Honors With Tommy Hitchcock, American Polo Begins to Build for the Next Internationals With an Eye on the Game in the West

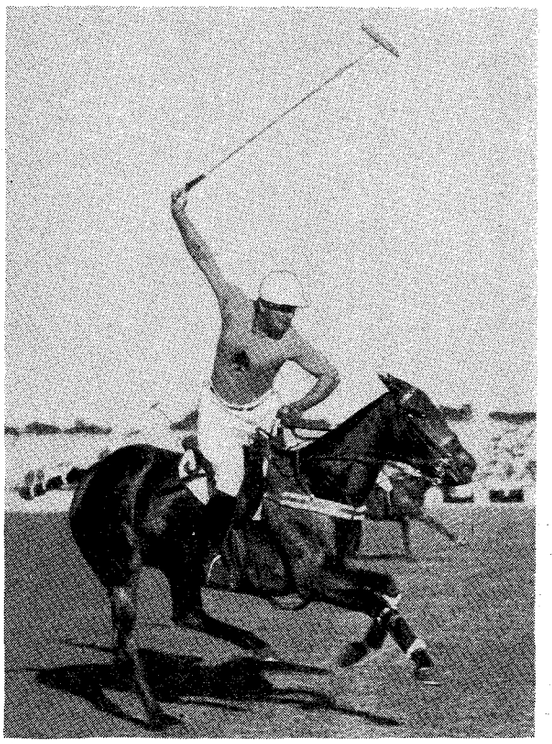
By Herbert Reed

IT happens that in the course of raising Cecil Smith, the popular Texan, and Elmer Boeseke, the towering figure from the Pacific, to a ten-goal rating, the Handicap Committee of the United States Polo Association crowded onto the pedestal occupied in lonely grandeur since 1928 by Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr., two natural field leaders who can no more be left out of the councils of the general staff, hitherto wintering at Aiken, South Carolina, and summering at Meadow Brook and Sands Point, than they can be left out of consideration on the field of play. That would indicate that the next Big Four, the team that will answer the next Hurlingham challenge, will present a lineup that might quite possibly be dominated by players from out of the West. And this is a situation not at all displeasing to the astute Chairman of the Association, Louis E. Stoddard, who is a believer in advertising and the popularization of the galloping game, let the falls take place where they will.

This westward repercussion from the first eastward assault on the part of Eric Pedley, that on his second venture landed him at the No. 1 post on our last Big Four, is the natural outcome of a Far West campaign that has been under way for lo, these many years. Pedley's prospects were called to the attention of this observer as long ago as 1916, when looking over sport at the Panama Pacific Exposition, and they looked mighty good that long ago. At that time there was a famous Cooperstown team, as Watson Webb and others will remember, that fell afoul of Midwick and a beating out there. Midwick, by the way, was at that time building up a most unorthodox form of generalship under the tutelage of Hugh Drury, a transplanted Briton, and Carleton Burke. There were also new kinks in the play at San Mateo and Burlingame, which have since taken their place in the up-to-date diagrams of to-day.

One trembles to think of what might happen should Pedley, now relegated to a handicap of eight goals, regain the form that made him a nation-wide reputation when last he was an internationalist. To the ultra conservative Long Islanders the presence of three men from the Far West Coast on the new Big Four is unthinkable, but candor compels the statement that it is possible. And there is the possibility that that other persistent cow puncher, "Rube" Williams, might horn into the select company, if these Western mounts over which there has been raised such an uproar of commendation, should prove fast enough and versatile enough to carry him there.

There are a few little kinks in the problem of this Big Four selection that stand out. When Hitchcock was playing at No. 2 on the Big Four, the No. 1 was not chosen solely for his ability to play that post either in the best of the orthodox fashion or in a brilliantly unorthodox manner, but for his ability to fit Hitchcock's style of play. Since the retreat of the American captain to No. 3 the situation up forward has altered noticeably. No longer does the No. 1 have to be primarily a "Hitchcock No. 1," and the post is therefore wide open. It was this inability to fit the Hitchcock play to the satisfaction of the Long Island strategists, then unmistakably in the international general staff saddle, that kept Pedley from making the team the first time he tried it.



Freudy photo

Cecil Smith in action for Greentree in the last open

Now, too, the East has an unmistakably formidable candidate in Winston Guest, who has been shoved about almost everywhere. The fact that he failed once in the outpost position should not be held against him, because at that time the whole (and officially designated) Big Four on which he was playing No. 1, was scrapped at the last moment. There has been some difficulty in promoting Guest to this place not merely on that account, but also because the young man himself fancies his own play at No. 2. Others, and veteran judges of polo they are, do not fancy it. They welcome the new situation with its Western pressure that includes a practically perfect No. 2 in Smith, so that the mighty Guest, who would give us a fine heavyweight pressure up forward, may well be forced to try for No. 1 if he is to make the team at all.

In general, as matters stand at this writing, we have a formidable international array in the following pool of stars: Hitchcock, Boeseke and Smith, the game's new royal family, at ten goals; "Jimmy" Mills of Meadow Brook; Aidan Roark of Del Monte; H. W. ("Rube") Williams of Austin; E. T. Gerry, Michael Phipps, and S. B. Iglehart of Meadow Brook; E. A. S. Hopping, unattached; Seymour H. Knox, East Aurora; R. E. Strawbridge, Bryn Mawr; Raymond Guest, Meadow Brook; Selby McCreery, San Mateo-Burlingame; and Stephen Sanford, Westchester. That is stretching the list a little perhaps, but an exceptional string of mounts can not infrequently, for purposes of action rather than mere book listing, raise a man's rating appreciably.

Manuel Andrada, that square and swarthy block of a horseman from the pampas of the Argentine, may lead his fellows of Santa Paula, the Messrs. Reynal, Gazzotti, et al., on another galloping invasion to upset the even tenor of American polo during the coming season. In preparing for an Argentine invasion it is safe to say that the American side would prepare a long hitting game with as much power behind it as possible — practically all attack. This to meet the superb short-passing game that the South Americans put on. And it will not necessarily follow that this particular Big Four will have the same personnel finally brought together next year to face the Britishers.

Since polo mounts are constantly bought and sold by everybody in the game, it remains to be seen what effect the new deal from the Pacific and Southwest will have on the American market for English, Irish and Argentine "flesh." That way prophecy is dangerous. But the fact remains that the home-bred mounts had been gaining a great deal of ground in recent years. One suspects that our own polo-ranchers, whether of the ten-gallon hat type or certain of our most capable Wyoming "dudes" as well as the Long Island breeders, will not fare so badly in the new galloping season.

Wherever fast playing fields are encountered there also is to be found enlightened experimentation. Polo all over this country, in the Argentine, in the Southwest, and on the Pacific Coast, where anything this side of Utah is considered the East, has been galloping along on unorthodox lines, until at last those lines have become the orthodox route of to-day.

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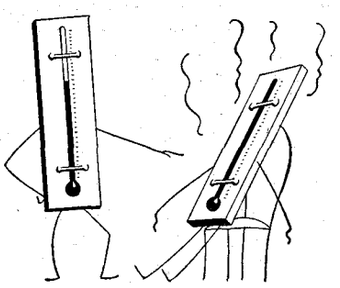
THE MYSTERY OF TWO THERMOMETERS



Time: *This Summer*

Place: *The Desert*

YOU are in the club car of the Golden State Limited bound for Los Angeles. The train stops at a small desert station to take on water. A thermometer on the station platform ten feet away registers 90 degrees. But the thermometer in the club car registers only 75 degrees. Both are correct.

In this desert mystery, *air-conditioning* plays the leading part. This summer, club cars, lounge cars, dining cars, room cars (compartments—drawing rooms) and observation cars will be air-conditioned on our four finest trains to California—Golden State Limited, Sunset Limited, Overland Limited and Cascade.

Air-conditioned cars manufacture their own climate. Outside air is drawn in through filters, and its temperature and humidity are adjusted to just the right degree for greatest comfort. There is no extra charge for this convenience —*no extra fare on any Southern Pacific train.*

When is a ROUNDTRIP ROUND?

If you will glance at the map, you will see that our four leading trains approach California through four entirely different parts of the United States. They serve most of the scenic wonders of the West. By going to California on one of these trains and returning on another you can make a roundtrip that is really *round*. From most eastern cities, this type of roundtrip ticket costs not one cent more than the "straight there and back" type.

Suppose you are planning a summer trip from Chicago to Los Angeles. The first class summer roundtrip fare will be $86. At this fare you can go straight to Los Angeles and back on our Golden State Limited. That's one way of doing it. But at exactly the same rail fare you can take a train to New Orleans, meet our Sunset Limited and travel to Los Angeles through the picturesque Old South and the colorful Southwest. Spend the time you wish in Los Angeles, then swing north to San Francisco and return to Chicago on our Overland Limited, over the route of the Forty-niners.

Thus you see a different part of the country each way, yet the rail fare is no higher.

About DINING CAR PRICES

When you can enjoy a complete luncheon or dinner on the train for 80 cents, that, we think, is news. Our new "Meals Select" range from 80 cents to $1.25, depending upon the entree you choose. Soup, salad, vegetables, bread and butter, beverage and dessert are included. Club breakfasts range from 50 cents to 90 cents.

"Meals select" are announced by the soft note of chimes and served in the atmosphere of a fine restaurant.

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Fifteen miles west of Ogden, your California-bound Overland Limited strikes out across the famous Lucin Causeway that joins the shores of Great Salt Lake. For over thirty miles enjoy the unique experience of going to sea on a train. Sea-gulls wheel overhead. On both sides, blue water stretches to the Wasatch Mountains.

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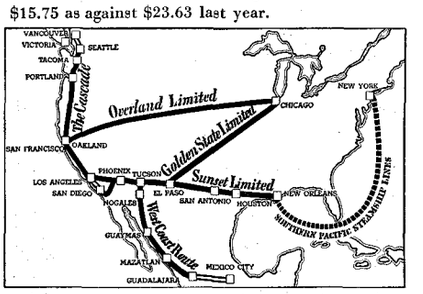

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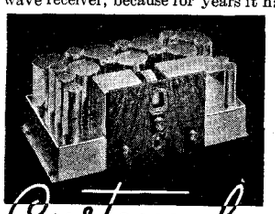

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Hockey Men Scorn Helmets

Hockey players are hardy lads. They have to be hardy to bounce off the boards and crash into the ice for more than four months out of the year in a season of North America's toughest game—if they want to survive for a second season. But pride in their profession demands that they think lightly, if at all, of concussions and broken bones.

Early in the present hockey season two members of Montreal's Les Canadiens, Gagnon and Mondou, hopped out into the ice in Madison Square Garden wearing queer black helmets—they looked as if some even hardier man had jammed derbies down over their ears. Gagnon couldn't get his headgear off when the band played the National Anthem, and he couldn't keep the thing on after the game started. That particular design of helmet just wouldn't work; the whole idea of protecting the heads of hockey players was abandoned temporarily.

To date, Bruin Manager Ross, perpetual innovator, has been the only one who has actually made any headway toward getting the players to wear helmets. Under strict orders from Ross, all members of the Boston Bruins now wear Ross-designed hockey hats—a modification of the football helmet, having no covering for the ears and strips of leather instead of a solid crown.

The attitude of the players toward this additional protection is unanimously "Nay." They all seem far more concerned about the danger of getting bald if they wear the helmets than the risk of getting a fractured skull if they don't. Players point out that nobody ever has died from a fractured skull in the National Hockey League—so why worry? The fastest possible game on the hardest possible surface and every inch of their anatomy padded save their heads—the one vital spot—and still hockey players scorn helmets as effeminate.

Three-Hundred-Foot Leap

Speed and distance records are shattered every year in a hundred different sports as human machines and motors of human manufacture come constantly closer to perfection through practice and research. Ski-jumping has combined the prowess of human bodies and engineering ingenuity in extending its records toward the 300-foot mark that has been set arbitrarily as perfection. The German Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games of 1936 have prepared a setting for the Fourth Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen that might quite possibly be the scene of a jump that will break that charmed 300-foot mark, a jump the length of an American football field.

On the Olympic ski-jump that has been built at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the jumper can travel 300 feet through the air and still land on a steep angle of slide to absorb the shock of the landing. Sigmund Ruud has hung up a mark of 282 feet in Switzerland; perhaps he, or some other courageous jumper, will add that eighteen feet in the next Olympic Winter Games. The hill is good for the distance, and the distance is up to the jumper.

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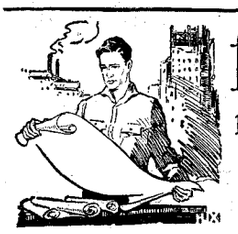

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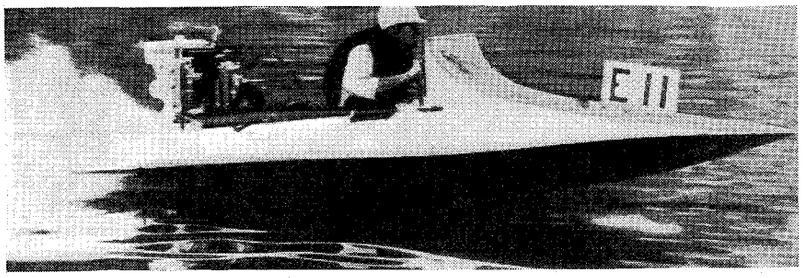
International Regatta in Florida Waters

European Drivers to Compete for International Motor-boat Racing Honors Against American Class X Outboards and Gold Cup Boats

The gleaming green and blue waters along Florida's Gold Coast have been churned and smeared with rainbows of oil from racing motors many times before now; the Biscayne Bay Regatta is a fixture of twenty years' standing. But this year adds a distinct international touch to Florida's regattas, an international atmosphere that has hitherto distinguished the quest for the Harmsworth Trophy. Added to the regular old events, this year the best of the European race drivers will compete for honors in the International Class X outboards and the International twelve-liter inboard hydroplane class. This now definitely "International" regatta will divide time on three successive week-ends between the waters off New Smyrna, Palm Beach, and Miami.



© Wide World

Don Miguel Barella driving his *Soriano E-II* International Class X outboard

Two missionaries of America motor-boating, Commodore George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, and Capt. John Wanamaker have long been at work on the plans for this international regatta. Commodore Townsend made three trips abroad to that end, and Captain Wanamaker did much to arouse the interest of European drivers when he took his Gold Cup boat, *Louisa*, over to Italy to race in Lake Garda. They tried to stage the event last year, but the plans were launched too late to catch the winter crowds summering in Florida resorts. This year the catch is made and success is assured.

The American Power Boat Association met with two difficulties at the outset. The International twelve-liter class, a supercharged motor with piston displacement defined by the International Motor Yachting Union, could find no exact equivalent among the American speed boats. The nearest equivalent class was to be found in the Gold Cup boats, a popular and practical class in this country limited to some 20 per cent. less piston displacement and without superchargers under the specific ruling of the A.P.B.A. The same difficulties were met in matching the International Class X outboards of the invaders. America's nearest approach was our Class F outboard, with some few cubic centimeters less piston displacement, no superchargers, and a minimum hull weight of 190 pounds. Translated, these differences simply mean that competing American boats will be capable of developing less speed than the boats of the invaders.

To offset these differences, all restrictions on American motors and hulls have been lifted to enable American owners better to match the speed of the invaders. However, it is an expensive job thus to convert a hull and motor into a higher class—only the Class F outboard owners have been able to take near full advantage of this leniency. But this does not mean that the races will be a runaway for the invaders. Their boats are capable of better clockings on the straightaway, but their competition marks recorded around turns are cut down very near the times that have been made by both the American Gold Cup boats and the Class F outboards. The races in the Florida regatta will be contested over a course of 25 statute miles laid out in 15 laps. Skill can offset a lot of power in such a race.

Waiving of hull restrictions, once set to legislate some safety into a dangerous pastime, has resulted in a ratio between hull weight and power that will bring the outboards still nearer their definition as "a shingle powered by a cyclone." The democratic bark and bite of these galloping little water goats that can almost match the speed of the ponderous Gold Cup hydroplanes, will provide the life of the party that winds up off Miami Beach on March 18—a regatta that will reach for the international laurels that belong now to the million-dollar struggles for the Harmsworth Trophy.

SPORTS CALENDAR

Motor-boating

March 3-4: International Regatta, New Smyrna, Florida.

March 10-11: International Regatta, Palm Beach, Florida.

Polo

March 3-17: Senior Championship, flat, Del Monte Club, Del Monte, California.

Squash Racquets

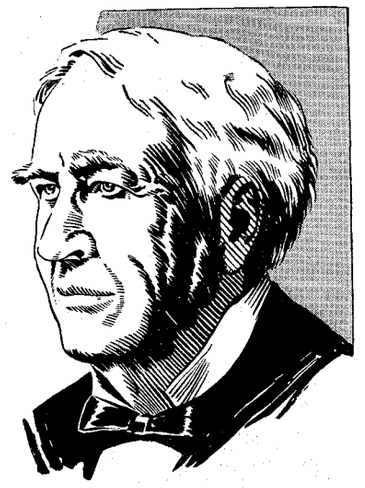
March 2-3: Intercollegiate Championships, Hartford, Conn.

Indoor Tennis

March 4: Finals of U. S. Indoor Doubles Championship, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Indoor Track

March 3: I.C.A.A.A.A. Games, Madison Square Garden, New York City.



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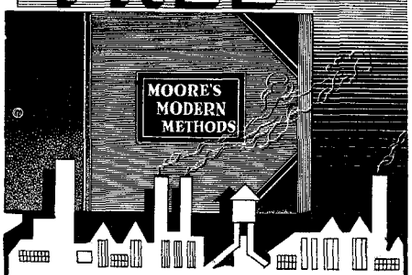

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Stepchildren of the Russian Revolution

(Continued from page 16)

cases even the precaution of a pseudonym is dispensed with.

There is consequently an edge of embarrassment in the fervor of the war on offspring of "former" classes. The older Communists, and nearly all those who led the revolution in November, 1917, spent a good half of their lives inveighing against inherited privilege. They can not but feel a certain dissonance in being obliged to enforce inherited disabilities. Their justification is in the theory of class war, which, however, requires considerable stretching to cover the non-combatant new generation.

The official attitude is only half the story. The other, perhaps more important half is the popular attitude. The distrust generated in sixteen years could not be dispelled overnight even if the Kremlin wished it. The children of "formers" will long continue to live under a crushing awareness of social disability and suspicion. A great many of them, it must be emphasized, have managed to adjust themselves in the Bolshevik world. Their specialized abilities or exceptional zeal for the Soviet cause may have made this possible. In even more cases mere political skill or a talent for sycophancy have overcome the onus of origin. But they hold their places on sufferance. Faults which are forgiven and forgotten in a proletarian may prove their undoing. Any day their family history may be invoked against them and they may find themselves among disfranchised "formers."

For every cook and chauffeur in Paris or New York posing as a dyed-in-the-wool Russian aristocrat there are a dozen of the genuine article in Moscow or Leningrad trying to palm themselves off as real workers and peasants. The chief difference is that New York and Paris are more gullible in these matters than Leningrad or Moscow.

Living in Fear

The repeated cleansings of Soviet institutions keep the intruders on tenterhooks of fear. They must be everlastingly on their best behavior, tremendously careful never to betray by word or act that they retain a "petty bourgeois mentality."

So far the Kremlin's handling of the problem has been contradictory and vacillating. It has swung in a wide arc between ruthlessness and comparative tolerance. The swing of this arc is a pretty accurate indication of the conditions in the country and the temper of its rulers. In time of stress, of "intensified class warfare," no quarter is given to the hereditary foes. When the political atmosphere clears, a more humane attitude is manifest.

In six years' residence in the Soviet Union I have witnessed two such distinct arcs. The years 1928 and 1929 saw the end of "Nep," the launching of the First Five-Year Plan, the beginning of the liquidation of the kulaks as a class. The former classes, even unto the third generation, were pitilessly excluded wherever they appeared. The doors of schools and offices and fac-

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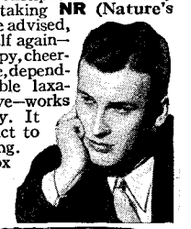

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tories were closed against them. The children of engineers, too, were suspect.

Then the intensity of the struggle was relaxed. The kindly voice of Lenin's widow, Nadezhda Krupskaya, was allowed to be heard and it pleaded for the children of the kulaks. Millions of ostracized innocents filtered back into the offices, factories and school-rooms.

In the winter of 1932, however, the class struggle flared up anew. Peasant opposition to collectivized farming grew formidable, especially in the regions where kulaks had been officially declared exterminated and where 100 per cent. collectivization was presumably achieved. The "kulak menace" had reappeared.

Instantly life grew bitter once more for the mass of the declassed. The disabilities were not as harshly enforced as three years earlier, but with sufficient vigor to darken existence for them. The Communist Youth League raised the slogan "once a kulak always a kulak" and applied it to the sons and daughters of the liquidated peasants. The passport system was promulgated and took a cruel toll of "formers." Cleansings were instituted everywhere which turned thousands of undesirables out to shift for themselves as best they could.

A Swing Toward Tolerance

In the autumn of 1933 the situation in the country brightened considerably. Peasant opposition was, for the time being at least, overcome. A good crop was being harvested which assured a year's bread for the whole population. And the official pendulum began to swing back again toward tolerance for the offspring of defeated classes.

At the moment all the omens are on the side of easier conditions for the declassed and their progeny. It is not accidental that an article by a prominent old Bolshevik, Aaron Soltz, was allowed to see the light in which he demands more humane treatment for people of "enemy origin." Soltz, an old associate of Lenin's, has won for himself the rare privilege of being soft-boiled in a hard-boiled epoch, a privilege shared only by Krupskaya and a very few others.

"Nobody is to blame for his origin," he wrote. "We do not choose our own parents." That is a bold statement under Soviet conditions and an indictment, by implication, of much that has happened in these years. Anyone less firmly placed than Soltz would have laid himself wide open to the dread charge of "rotten liberalism" with such words.

How far the pendulum will swing and how soon it will begin to retrace its path—if at all—remains to be seen. One thing is certain: the millions involved in this problem have no absolute assurance of peace. Fear will be always with them. Until the establishment of the promised classless society they will remain a class apart, hereditary foes. More and more will adjust themselves, as so many have done already, but in their own minds and nerves, in the eyes of the genuine proletarians, they will remain a class sundered, stepchildren of the revolution.

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By A MOTHER

who was "quite skeptical" when her doctor told her what to do

PEOPLE seem to have to go through a lot of suffering before they learn the simple secrets of good health. Here's a letter from Mrs. S. N. Tintinger, of Cascade, Montana, that tells its own story.

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"I tried almost every brand of cathartic and laxative, with practically no results. Believe me, I was very skeptical when my physician prescribed Nujol. However, I took it faithfully, and although it was several weeks before I became regular and normal, my physician and I were both very much pleased with my recovery.

"Well, I have been an almost constant user of Nujol ever since, and that, as you see, is about seven years ago. *Whenever I try anything else I find it doesn't work as well, and I always go back to Nujol.* With all due fairness to many other well-known remedies, I can sincerely say that although they may be excellent, none of them has given me the relief, and helped to overcome my intestinal paralysis, like Nujol. Although other remedies may sell for less, I think it is much cheaper to use Nujol. Of course I give Nujol to the children, too.

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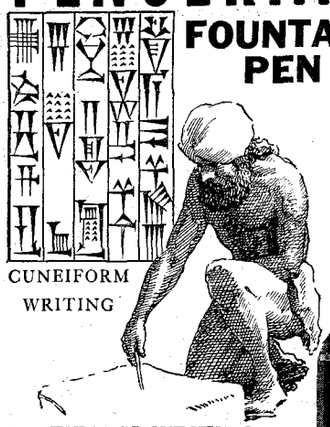

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On the Current Screen

From the English film studios comes **Catherine the Great (AAAA)** to prove that the success of the recent British photoplay, "The Private Life of Henry VIII," was no accident. Until recently, pictures from England had hardly been considered seriously in this country and Hollywood had every reason to smile scornfully at the idea of London as a rival. Now, however, it is obvious that the American motion-picture has a serious rival abroad and that the California film capital must look to its laurels.

"Catherine the Great" does, however, have its international aspects. Its leading rôle is played by Elizabeth Bergner, a German; her chief support is provided by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., of Hollywood, and direction and authorship are attributed to Alexander Korda, Paul Czinner, Lajos Biro and Melchior Lengyel, all of central Europe. Nevertheless the picture is definitely English in manufacture—and certainly Hollywood, where the most celebrated director, Ernst Lubitsch, is German by birth and the most distinguished actress, Greta Garbo, is a Swede, can not object to the use of foreign talent in London, too.

"Catherine the Great" is a frankly and unashamedly sentimentalized portrait of the Empress of All the Russias. Here is no lusty picture of the amorous escapades of a royal rake. As a matter of fact, the film even denies those scandalous stories about Catherine's lovers. Its contention is that she was merely pretending, so that she might make her husband, Czar Paul, jealous. The Catherine of the screen story is a shy and devoted little German princess, ardently in love with her vicious and feeble-minded husband, who puts up with his insults, his infidelities and his cruelties with loving resignation, only consenting to join in the conspiracy against him when he threatened to divorce her and send her to a convent. Even then, the film says, she insisted that his life be spared and was broken-hearted when she learned that he had been killed.

This idealized view of the Great Catherine may not seem exactly in keeping with the facts of history, but the story is so well managed that it succeeds in being highly convincing, as well as thoroughly dramatic. Its chief virtue, tho, is the brilliant performance that Miss Bergner brings to her rôle. Hers is one of the finest pieces of acting of the current drama, stage or screen. Young Mr. Fairbanks is less effective as the mad Czar, but it is certainly the best portrayal that he has yet provided for the screen. There is a good characterization by Flora Robson as the old Empress Elizabeth.

Courtesy of United Artists

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., the mad *Czar*, and Elizabeth Bergner, *Catherine the Great*

* * *

Carolina (AA)—Paul Green's play about the decadence of an old Southern family, "The House of Connelly," highly sentimentalized, but made into a pretty enough screen drama by the attractive work of Janet Gaynor. Lionel Barrymore is helpful as a half-mad Southern aristocrat.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great.	*Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris, I Was a Spy, I Am Suzanne, Nana, *This side of Heaven.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

The Cat and the Fiddle (AA)—Jerome Kern's lovely score well sung by Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald and a handsome production, but a dull and familiar book to go with it.

* * *

Bolero—George Raft acting out the life and death of a pre-war café dancer, said to be modeled after the late Maurice. Not effectively worked out.

ARGUS.

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Women Have Scaled Political Heights Since 1920

With Twenty-Nine in High Executive Posts, and Thousands in Civil Service, Duties Cover Vast Governmental Field

That American women have made great progress in public life and practical politics since they were given the vote in 1920, is indicated in a survey made by the National League of Women Voters, the results of which were recently made public.

Heading the list of distinguished women office-holders, in the survey, are Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark.

Next in rank follow the four chiefs of government bureaus: Miss Mary Anderson, director of Women's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director, Bureau of the Mint.

Of the twenty-nine women now holding high executive positions, thirteen were appointed since President Roosevelt came into office. Miss Anderson has held her position longer than any of the rest, having been appointed in 1919.

81,568 in Civil Service

Altogether there were 81,568 women in civil service positions in the executive department of the Federal Government on June 30, 1933. Most of these are in clerical, fiscal, or custodial positions, but many are serving in professional capacities such as chiefs and assistant chiefs of department divisions, supervisors of special department activities, librarians, statisticians, naturalization officers, business and medical specialists and legal assistants.

Between March 4 and October 1, 1933, eighteen women were appointed to the position of acting postmaster at offices of the first class, 412 at offices of the second and third classes and 456 women were named to the position of postmaster at fourth-class offices.

The only woman holding a judgeship in a Federal court is Miss Genevieve Cline, who was appointed Associate Judge in the United States Customs Court in 1928.

While at present there is only one woman Senator and seven Representatives, twenty-one women have been sent to the Congress of the United States. Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, appointed by the Governor of Georgia to serve one day, was the only woman to sit in the Senate, except the present woman Senator, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, who was appointed to fill her husband's unexpired term and was then elected to a full term.

Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, elected in 1924, has held her seat longer than any other Representative. The largest number of women's names carried at any time on the rolls of Congress was during the short session of the Seventy-first Congress when nine women were serving as members of the House. The league's survey shows a total of 135 women now serving as legislators of thirty-four States. This is eleven less than the number serving in thirty-nine States in 1931 and a decrease of fourteen under the 149 women carried on the rosters of thirty-eight State Legislatures in 1929.

Political affiliations of the 1933 women legislators are: Democrats sixty-seven, Republicans sixty, Socialists one, elected by non-partizan ticket three, elected by both Democrats and Republicans four. Twelve women are serving as State Senators. New Hampshire has more women in its Legislature than any other State with nineteen on its roster. Connecticut is next with eighteen, and Rhode Island third with ten women.

Arizona, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah and Washington have the greatest proportion of women in their Legislatures. North Dakota elected a woman legislator, Mrs. Minnie D. Craig, as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the 1933 legislative session.

Six women have passed the Department of State examinations for the foreign service but only two are now serving. In addition, two women are serving as trade commissioners and two as assistant trade commissioners under the Department of Commerce.

Records show that the Democratic party has been more advanced than the Republican in recognizing women. President Wilson was the first to appoint women to the positions of United States Civil Service Commissioner, Assistant Attorney-General, Commissioner of the District of Columbia and judge of the Juvenile Court here. Women received equal representation on the Democratic National Committtee before the Republican party took that step.

The "Timeless" Eclipse

Despite the difficulty of finding suitable locations, which prevented the usual flocking of scientists to the area, the "timeless" total eclipse of the sun which began in the Pacific on February 14 and (because it crossed the International Date Line) ended February 13, was observed by a party of thirty-three Japanese and two American scientists from tiny Losap Island, 1,875 miles southeast of Japan in the Caroline group. The expedition cost $29,000 and the scientists had only two minutes and five seconds of totality in which to make their observations.

The Americans were Joseph J. Johnson, instructor in astronomy at California Institute of Technology, and Dr. William M. Cohn, research fellow at the University of California. The party left Japan on a Japanese Coast Guard vessel on January 15, and arrived at Losap in time to set up two sixty-inch cameras, a polariscope and other apparatus. Dr. Cohn reported to *Science Service* that conditions were excellent for observing. Two large coronal streamers were visible, and several good photographs were obtained.

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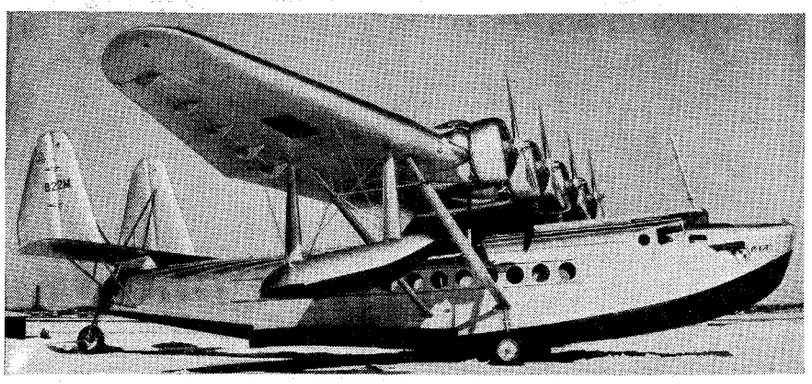
New Trade War for South American Markets

Germany, France and the United States Pitted Against Each Other, With Italy Practically Certain to Enter Contest, Which Is Being Waged Over Airways of Two Hemispheres

By William E. Berchtold

SOUTH AMERICAN markets are the prize of a new trade war which has pitted Germany, France and the United States against each other, with Italy almost certain to enter the contest within the year. This time the trade strategists of the Old and New Worlds are waging their contest over the airways of two hemispheres, just as the trade routes at sea were the scenes of similar struggles in other centuries.

Germany moved its plans for a new offensive out of the discussion stage February 3 with the opening of regular trans-Atlantic air service between Germany and South America, an all-air service over the 6,700-mile route which will place Berlin mail in Rio de Janeiro in six days. This means that, for the first time since 1929, German exporters can place mail, samples and blueprints in the capitals of Brazil and Argentina a full day ahead of American exporters. Plans call for speeding up the German service through night flying and later use of faster flying boats to shorten the trip to three or four days, a serious challenge to Pan American Airways which now flies American mail to Rio de Janeiro in seven days and to Buenos Aires in eight days.



Pan American Airways' Sikorsky *S-42*, which may be used to compete with European air services to South American capitals

France Expanding Service

France is preparing to take its plans for regular weekly air service across the South Atlantic out of the experimental stage, rushing to completion four new flying boats for the service and placing some of the most skilled pilots of the French Navy on the test flights of the *Southern Cross*. Second only to Germany in the early establishment of air-lines in South America, France seeks to protect the advantages of a contract with the Argentine Government which has been extended for the third time to provide France an opportunity to carry out its promise of regular trans-Atlantic air service between Paris and Buenos Aires. The extension in time was granted when Jean Mermoz, French hero of several crossings of the South Atlantic, flew from Senegal, on the African coast, to Natal, Brazil, and on to Buenos Aires last year in the new trimotor French land plane *Arc-en-ceil* (Rainbow). Capt. Germain Bonnot, crack pilot of the French Navy, opened France's bid for supremacy on the South Atlantic air route in 1934 with an 18-hour flight from Africa to South America in the new four-engined flying boat *Southern Cross*. Air France, the new company operating all lines consolidated under the French flag, plans a four-day service between Paris and Brazil to give an added advantage to French exporters seeking to regain old markets in South America.

Italy sought to transform the experience gained through Balbo's mass-formation flights across the North and South Atlantic to commercial advantage by sending its first air-mail plane from Rome to Brazil in January, but the flight ended in disaster with the crash of the big plane at Fortaleza on the Brazilian coast. Commander Francia Lombardi, a veteran of Balbo's two great Atlantic formation flights, was in command when the Italian plane crossed the South Atlantic in record time of thirteen hours only to crash in a forced landing on the beach, with injuries to two members of the crew and destruction of the plane. It is not likely that the disastrous ending of this first flight with air-mail from Rome will deter Italy in her plans for regular service in competition with Germany and France.

The establishment of regular service by Germany, France and Italy will give European exporters the advantage of three weekly mailings as compared with the one service each week now flown by Pan American Airways with American mail for South American points in Brazil, Argentina and Chile. While the European service will carry only mail, Pan American provides a complete service for passengers, mail and express. If the advantages gained by European exporters as a result of the new trans-Atlantic air services prove as serious as is expected, American exporters plan to ask the United States Post Office Department for an additional schedule each week over the route of Pan American Airways along the East Coast of South America. Pan American officials, in the meantime, are studying methods for speeding up their service to meet the new competition in speed provided by the German trans-Atlantic service.

To Meet German Challenge

Pan American's most likely answer to the German challenge may be the new four-engined Sikorsky *S-42* flying boat now nearing completion at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The Sikorsky, originally designed so that it might carry a profitable mail load on the long water jumps across the North Atlantic, is being fitted with accommodations for thirty-two passengers in addition to compartments for mail and express. Since it has been designed to carry thirty-two passengers 1,200 miles non-stop with a top speed of 150 miles an hour, it could meet or better the six-day German schedule if it should be decided to use it along the East Coast of South America. New York is 7,051 miles from Rio de Janeiro by air and Berlin is only 6,700 miles from the Brazilian capital, which makes the problem of the American line more difficult. It is certain that the Commodore type flying boats now used by Pan American could not meet the new competition, making it necessary to employ faster equipment such as the giant Sikorskys. The *S-42* is scheduled for her first test flights in early March.

Before the World War, European nations held a tight grip on South American markets without a serious challenge from exporters in the United States. The Brazilian capital was within ten days of Berlin by sea, with Great Britain and France enjoying an even greater advantage in travel time. The fastest steamships from New York required, and still do, from fifteen to twenty days to reach Rio de Janeiro. During the World War, American exporters made deep inroads into the South American markets formerly occupied almost solely by European nations. Germany, and later France, seeking to regain old markets after the war, subsidized the establishment of extensive air-line systems in South America with an eye to linking them directly with Europe as soon as regular trans-Atlantic air service became practicable across the South Atlantic. The United States, represented by Pan American Airways, entered South America with air transport lines after the German and French lines had been established. To-day our air-line network of 21,000 miles circles the South American continent, providing highly efficient service for mail, pressengers and express with a regularity of 99.44 per cent.

The German program for regular service by air across the South Atlantic has been under way for four years. Pilots were trained on the ship-to-shore catapult services of the liners *Bremen* and *Europa*, with seventy-nine successful flights in three years

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of operation. Meteorological data were gathered in the South Atlantic, and finally the 6,000-ton steamship *Westphalen* was outfitted as a "floating air-port" to be stationed in mid-ocean. Unlike the North Atlantic with its terrific storms and high seas, the South Atlantic guarantees tail-winds of from eight to eighteen miles an hour on the east-west flight with nothing more serious than a line-squall to annoy the pilots. The weather is fair both summer and winter on the relatively short 1,800-mile hop between the African and Brazilian coasts, a flight which the Germans break in two through the use of their "floating air-port" in mid-ocean.

Floating Air-port

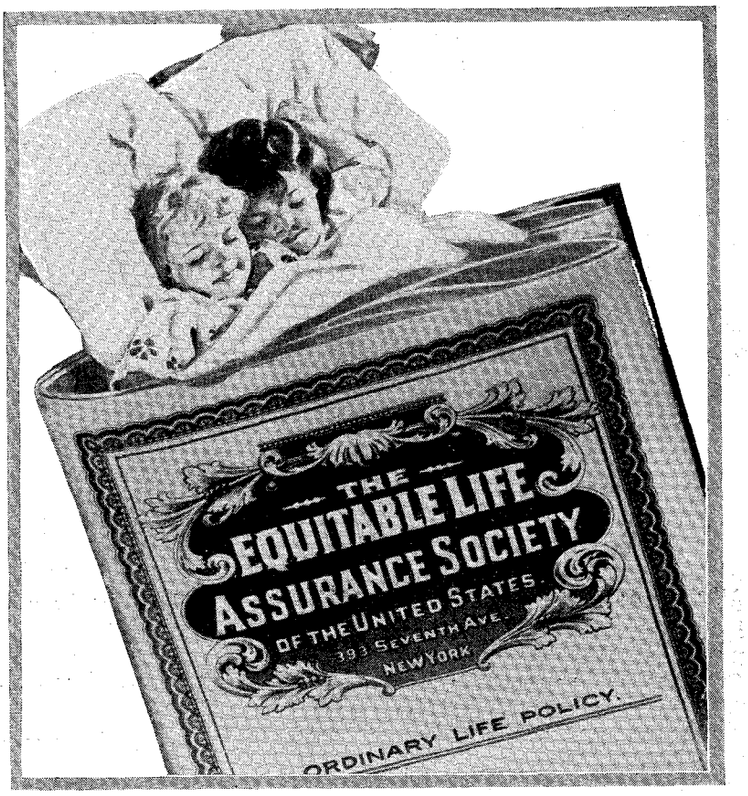
The *Westphalen* is equipped with refueling facilities, a repair shop, quarters for the pilots, and a complete radio and meteorological station. When one of the Dornier *Wal* flying boats used on the ocean hop nears the "floating air-port," a huge canvas drag-sail is dropped astern smoothing the rough waters of the ship's wake as it steams into the wind. The flying boat alights on a wave near the edge of the drag-sail and, with engines running, taxies onto the canvas apron. Sailors scurry over the canvas to make fast a huge crane which lifts the flying boat onto the ship's deck and moves it along a track to a catapult. Refueling completed, the flying boat is hurled into the air from the catapult by compressed air, so that it reaches a speed of ninety-three miles an hour in twenty feet. The catapult is the largest ever constructed and was designed to discharge planes weighing as much as seventeen tons.

Tests of the "floating air-port" have been sufficiently successful to warrant announcement of regular weekly service between Berlin and Buenos Aires in both directions. The first westbound plane left Germany February 3 and the first eastbound flying boat left South America February 7. Both arrived at their destinations ahead of schedule. The Deutsche Luft Hansa, operator of the service, has purchased a second steamship, the *Schwarzenfels*, to serve as a second floating base in the South Atlantic. The weekly air-plane services will be supplemented during the summer months by ten round-trip crossings of the *Graf Zeppelin*, a veteran on the South Atlantic route.

The Overtaxed Motor-Car

The taxing of motorists has now reached a point where the combined annual tax paid on the average car actually exceeds the value of millions of cars now in use. The assertion is made by President Thomas P. Henry of the American Automobile Association. Figures made public by the A.A.A. show that the motor-tax bill of the nation made a new high record in 1933.

The various taxes, Federal, State and local, paid by motorists during the year, according to a preliminary estimate, came to about $1,180,000,000 or $130,000,000 in excess of the figure for 1932. Of this total the thirteen different kinds of State and local levies amounted to $930,000,000 and the six Federal excise taxes to $250,000,000.



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The Week in Business Summarized

Critics of the Administration Now Find in Washington and New York "the Opinion Is Universal That a Strong Upswing of Prosperity Is Under Way"

By Endicott G. Rich

THE advance of business continues. The consensus among expert observers of the influences that shape the course of trade and commerce was reported on this page, two weeks ago, as an almost unanimous expectation of larger volume, rising prices and increased profits. Close adherence of events to this program has encouraged the same observers to an even more optimistic outlook to-day.

Confidence expressed by Mark Sullivan is especially significant. A veteran among Washington correspondents who daily report the course of government, Mr. Sullivan is awed neither by position nor reputation and, surely, must be counted among the conscientious critics, rather than the partizan supporters, of the Administration. In a recent dispatch he wrote:

"At Washington and in New York the opinion is universal that a strong upswing of prosperity is under way. In the judgment of many it will continue until it becomes the new upward, long-time cycle of the same sort that has followed all previous depressions."

It does not detract from the significance of this estimate of current conditions, that Mr. Sullivan employed it to point an admonition that credit for this satisfactory position must not be given to the NRA too lightly, or too conclusively. Indeed, he suggested very definitely the probability that to-day's improvement might be a rebound from previous subnormal conditions and supported his point by noting that, in a general world recovery, "the records seem to show that countries not having any such artificial devices as NRA have achieved a larger degree of recovery than the United States." The outstanding fact remains that Mr. Sullivan finds recovery occurring in important measure.

The same reasons add weight to the admission of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., in the current issue of the bank's "Business Bulletin," that "some of the results of the new monetary arrangements (sliding-scale stabilization of the dollar) promise to be clearly beneficial." Like Mr. Sullivan, Colonel Ayres has been an ever-watchful critic of the New Deal and has found much to question in the Government's program.

"We have not returned to a true gold standard, but we have approached it closely enough to create a good deal of new business confidence, and to make it seem probable that the Administration is planning for ultimate adoption of a sound money system," said Colonel Ayres. "We have not as yet really returned to the gold standard because the President is still empowered to change, within limits, the gold equivalent of the dollar, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, without prior notice, change the buying price or the selling price for gold, or restrict the amounts of gold that may be bought or sold.

"One immediate effect should be to stimulate exports and restrict imports, for the new low value of the dollar makes us sell our goods for less than before and pay more for what we buy abroad. The long-term result should be to lift commodity prices and to decrease the value of wages and salaries. If it should stimulate business it would lighten the burden of debt."

As lapse of time gives increasing opportunity to estimate the effect of Administration measures in the fields of money and credit, it becomes increasingly clear that dollar-stabilization, even on a sliding scale, has been the most influential factor in restoring business confidence. Ambrose W. Benkert of Brookmire, Inc., calls attention to the rise in bonds in the last two months, the most vigorous advance in any market and a direct result of dollar-stabilization, and asserts that, aside from the benefit to banks and insurance companies which are large holders of bonds, the importance of the advance lies in the fact that a strong investment market is a prerequisite to revival in the capital goods industries.

"Money rates were already low in 1931," Mr. Benkert notes, "but this condition was artificially induced by government action, and its potential effects in stimulating business were nullified as long as the decline in the price level, with its depressing effect on all values, persisted.

"At the present time, money conditions are easy in fact. The surplus of funds seeking investment is being augmented by the return flow of capital from abroad, the banks which are now open for business are sound, and stabilization of the dollar, in the long run, will lead to revival of long-term financing."

The return flow of capital has, indeed, reached tremendous figures since the dollar returned to gold, the total now approximating probably close to half a billion dollars, and a large proportion of this, of course, has been drawn from France.

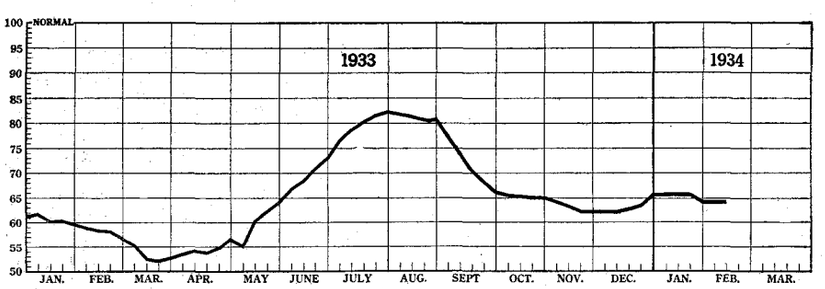
Nevertheless there seems not to be the same certainty as was expressed only recently that France will ultimately be driven from gold. Cables from Paris told of the combined effects of the return of American capital and the week of street riots that terminated the Daladier Government, fixing the cost to the nation as close to two billion gold francs, yet the franc stood firm, the Bank of France delivered gold to any purchaser and, as affairs returned towards normal, doubt of the franc's strength lessened.

What may probably be considered as the general view of the French nation regarding adherence to gold was expressed by M. G. Mitzakis, financial editor of *L'Intransigeant* of Paris, in a recent article. He wrote:

"Our great monetary decision was taken on June 5, 1928 (with the establishment of the franc at its existing gold parity), and we think that decision irrevocable. It is impossible, now that four-fifths of the franc's previous gold value has been removed, to think of devaluating the currency further and of inflicting thus a fresh and useless hardship upon our diminished army of small capitalists and upon all classes of the working population."

While the future of American business is related intimately to the ultimate action of the franc, the importance lies at least as much in our prompt recognition of the character of the policy as in the effects to be expected from it. Economists are agreed that American business can adapt itself to any program adopted by the franc tho the consensus probably is that French abandonment of the gold standard would expedite a general settlement of currency relationships among all the Powers and so tend to stabilize business.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business remains unchanged for the third week, but current statistics suggest a probable upturn next week. Meantime the curve shows sustained strength.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the second week in February, 1934.

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To Finance Our Trade With Russia

The New Export-Import Bank, Chartered at Washington, Can Be Used for Similar Transactions With Any Nation

The oft-asked question as to how the much-wanted trade with newly-recognized Soviet Russia will be financed has been answered. There has been chartered in the District of Columbia the Export-Import Bank of Washington. It will have an initial capital stock of $11,000,000. The RFC will put up $10,000,000 for preferred stock, and emergency funds from the PWA will take care of the $1,000,000 of common stock. The trustees are representatives of the State and Commerce departments, the AAA and the RFC.

While the bank will primarily supervise and promote trade with Russia, the charter is so drawn that the bank can be used for similar transactions with any country. As Kendall Foss put it in the Washington *Post*, "wrapped up in the comparatively innocent appearing contours of the new bank lie powers which if fully exercised will permit the Government to assume a leading rôle in foreign trade."

The money will be lent, not to the foreign countries themselves but to American firms, enabling them to extend credits abroad. The bank, with our disastrous lendings of the nineteen-twenties in mind, will see to it that "exports never get beyond the customer's capacity to pay." According to this writer it is thought that Russia is able to pay for about $60,000,000 worth of foreign goods per year. This includes such things as tourist expenditures, remittances and gold production. The rest is made up of goods to be sold in this country, of which there is a long list of "raw and half-finished products running all the way from manganese to bristles and from asbestos or pulp wood to licorice—not to mention vodka and caviar—which are either non-competitive or only mildly so."

Particularly promising when it comes to our exports to Russia are the sale possibilities for the heavy industries. According to the writer for the Washington *Post:*

"Rails, railway equipment, electrical machines and tools of many kinds are urgently needed in the Soviet Union.

"Some agricultural sales, particularly cotton and livestock for breeding purposes, are also regarded as probable. Mechanical equipment will, however, overshadow farm products for some time to come, it is believed."

In New York there is some concern, following the organization of this bank, lest possible war between Russia and Japan would endanger the Soviet's ability to meet commercial obligations. However, according to Charles E. Egan in the New York *Times*, preparations for active trading are going forward both here and in Russia. It is understood that in exporting to this country Russia will try to avoid conflict with American interests and will make no effort to capture any large part of American coal, oil or lumber markets.

Farm Income Shows Decided Increase

Farm buying-power is such an important factor in our economic life that a decided increase in farm income is cheerful news. The Department of Agriculture now estimates that last year's gross farm income was $1,240,000,000 greater than in 1932—a 24 per cent. increase. This was due, first, to higher prices for crops and, second, payments by the AAA. Last year the gross income received by the farmers for their crops was about $6,094,000,000. To this there was added, or will be added, about $289,000,000, in rental and benefit payments by the AAA for cooperation in the 1933 crop-adjustment programs. This brings the total gross farm income up to $6,383,000,000, as compared with $5,143,000,000 in 1932, and $6,911,000,000 in 1931 and $11,918,000,000 in 1929.

Exclusive of benefit payments, the greatest increase in farm income was received from grains, as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, being about 86 per cent. more last year than in 1932 and 27 per cent. more than in 1931.

The bureau says that income from grains exclusive of benefit payments in 1933 is making the greatest increase as compared with 1932, being about 86 per cent. more than in that year, and 27 per cent. more than in 1931. Income from tobacco last year was 62 per cent. greater than in 1932, and 36 per cent. more than in 1931. Income from cotton and cottonseed was 56 per cent. more than in 1932, and 27 per cent. more than in 1931.

Unifying China's Currency

China's maze of currencies has always been a source of wonderment to the westerner, and, of course, has been a serious hindrance to the economic development of the country. There are now several definite moves toward unifying the currency over the entire country. The Cantonese Government in South China may be at swords' points with the Nanking régime, but it sees the benefit of currency cooperation. The Cantonese treasury has recently forbidden the use of foreign exchange in settling domestic transactions, the order being directed chiefly against the use of the Hongkong dollar outside of the British possession.

Banks may accept foreign currency, but, according to *The American Banker*, only in exchange for the new Chinese national dollar which is to be equivalent to the present Shanghai dollar.

At the same time, we are reminded, the Nanking Government is going ahead with its efforts towards the complete abolition of the old Chinese "tael" currency and the introduction of the standard dollar coined by the Shanghai mint.

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Williamsburg Recaptures Its Colonial Past

The Old Capital City of Virginia, Being Restored Through the Munificence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Is Seen as It Was in the Eighteenth Century

By H. I. Brock

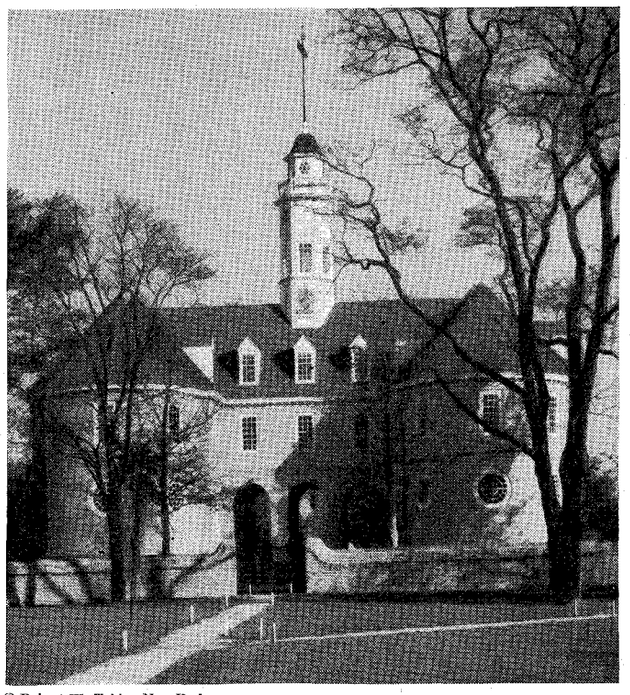
SUCH progress has been made toward a restoration of the eighteenth century image of the little city of Williamsburg, Colonial Capital of Virginia, that on the Saturday after Washington's 202d birthday the General Assembly of the Commonwealth met for the first time in a century and a half in the stately red-brick capitol building, crowned by its clock-tower, blazoned with the arms of Queen Anne. Three years ago, and for a hundred years before, that building, built during the reign of Queen Anne, was a mere memory and a pattern in brick upon an unkempt grass plot.

Yet it was here that young Colonel Washington received with bashful blushes and stammers the thanks of the House of Burgesses for his services in the French and Indian wars in the West. And it was here that Patrick Henry, denouncing the Stamp Act ten years before the Revolution, spoke the famous and familiar words, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I had his Cromwell, and—George III may profit by their example," with the dash in the middle representing the pause for the cries of "Treason!" which, we are told nowadays, did not come from his fellow-members but were an official rebuke from the Speaker.

Never mind that. What counts is that in the course of seven years, at the cost of immense patient research and prodigious and painstaking application to the task of making the reconstruction accurate and authentic as of the period—a miracle has been worked. A sleepy village, mingling the more or less decaying relics of a past that was distinguished and historic with modern intrusions that were neither, has been transformed into a fair copy at least of a Colonial seat of government in the years that brewed our independence, a setting not unseemly for the parade of ceremonies, airs and graces and a certain circumstance of pomp which was the outward aspect of the lives of our forebears.

The restored Capitol is only one of a hundred-odd Colonial houses restored or constructed, three of them public buildings on a major scale and of a notable—and expensive—elegance. Three hundred and fifty modern buildings which spoiled the picture have been swept away. The money for the enterprise, amounting already to a dozen millions or more, has been supplied by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who, the other day, was at once the guest and the host of the Virginia Assembly and the Virginia Governor in a brand new structure, faithfully designed to recall the surroundings in which Virginia legislators made the laws of the Colony.

The plan which the Rockefeller millions made possible was the idea of the rector of Bruton church, the Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, and it was Dr. Goodwin's dream of a unique memorial to Virginia patriotism as an inspiration to loyal Americans all over the land in the future, which caught the imagination of the man who had money and the will to make the dream come true.



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The Capitol: restoration of the original building which stood in Williamsburg in Colonial times

For the dream has come true, notwithstanding that there is a deal more work to do to make it a complete picture, and notwithstanding that it goes further than a mere picture; that it extends into a career of usefulness, not as a show or spectacle only, not even as a museum of Colonial history, but as an institute of research into all the backgrounds of the old round of existence to which the physical restoration sets back the clock—architecture, customs, manners, industries, arts—everything that was woven into the tapestry of the life of the century and a half that preceded and made the mold into which this nation was poured.

Williamsburg could be restored as a museum piece and yet saved as a living town, because, instead of growing into a great city like other Colonial capitals, Boston, New York, Philadelphia (as a settlement it is about coeval with Boston), it remained exceedingly small, with a population never much over a couple of thousand. Which is about the census to-day, not counting the several hundred students of the College of William and Mary.

In 1699, the College having been founded there six years earlier, the second American institution for higher learning after Harvard, the place, which up to that time was known as Middle Plantation, succeeded as the seat of government of America's oldest commonwealth of English origin, Jamestown.

Two years before the battle of Yorktown (only a little farther away than Jamestown Island), Thomas Jefferson moved the capital of the new republican government to Richmond up the big red river—out of a place so infected with courtly prejudices, with the further handicap of being within too easy reach of a sea commanded in general, by the ships of His inimical Majesty George III.

Williamsburg was left with all the trappings of a capital—capital of a Royal Province at that. State House (officially named Capitol), Palace, College, Court Church, Court House, Arsenal (known as the Powder Horn), Grand Hotel (the Raleigh Tavern), and "strong sweet prison" from which Blackbeard's bloody crew of pirates had been conveyed to be hanged in chains along Gallows Row, an umbrageous avenue which some prefer to call Lover's Lane. It was the whole metropolitan works in a small but quite distinguished way.

Consequently it is not surprizing to find that in 1783 the Virginia legislature was offering it to the Congress as a ready-made outfit for a national capital.

There it was neatly disposed about the mile-long wide grass-grown reach of Duke of Gloucester Street, with the College (by Sir Christopher Wren) at the west end and the Capitol (principally by Henry Cary, perhaps), at the east end; in the middle, Church, Court House, Powder Horn; the Raleigh Tavern rather toward the Capitol end for the convenience of lawmakers; and the Palace at the top of a long green to the North.

All this the restoration has brought back as nearly as it used to be as knowledge of the place and the period, yoked with historic imagination and architectural diligence, can make it.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

The Income Tax—Why No Exemption for Children in College?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The Federal income tax grants $400 deduction for each "dependent person (other than husband or wife) under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective."

I have a son and a daughter, both over eighteen years of age, who are in college. At the moment the cost of their education has reached its peak. When they were under eighteen tuition was a minor matter.

Is this provision of the income tax either good Americanism or even good business?

A. S. Repard.

New York City.

Nationalizing Crime Prevention

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Now that the insurmountable difficulties seem to have been surmounted and our gold hoard nationalized, it may be pertinent to ask what has become of the suggestion that efforts at crime prevention also be nationalized? Surely the safety of our citizens and their children should be no less a matter of national concern than is the basis of our currency. Neither should this accomplishment be beyond the genius of the American people once they can be induced to voice a demand for it. When we at last come to regard murder, kidnapping, armed robbery, and similar crimes as offenses, not against the peace and order of individual States but against the dignity and the decency of the United States Government, we will take steps to divorce crime prevention from the control of corrupt and incompetent city and State politicians and place it in the hands of the National Government.

Edward P. Hendrick.

Newtonville, Mass.

Organizing the White Collar Workers

To the Editor of The Literay Digest—Sir:—If plans being worked out by J. D. Wilson of Atlanta, Georgia, do not miscarry, I predict that two years from to-day one of the largest political factors—bigger than either of the major parties now—will be the white collar workers of America.

This organization is to be free from the major political parties. Dues will be very small and officers will be from the rank and file of white collar workers who are members. It will be something different—middle class men, office workers, professional men—all of whom have at their disposal thousands of typewriters to spread their gospel. Think of the possibilities!

When and if this organization gets going, then the white collar man gets his just dues.

A. Wm. Morrison.

Miami, Fla.

Help!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—This business of the Government taking people's gold away from them, is serious and may get worse. Now suppose the Government demands the old filling in our teeth, engagement rings, etc.? Then millions would have toothache and be fighting mad, and engaged couples without rings wouldn't be able to remember from day to day whether they were engaged or not, and in the resulting pandemonium Communists would overthrow the Government. Sound the tocsin!

A. V. Lyle.

Madison, Wis.

Nude Sun Bathing and Airplanes

To the Editor of The Liberary Digest—Sir:—I strenuously object to "a sun roof where nude bathing can be done in privacy," (?) as suggested by Edith Poole in your issue of February 3. Many airplanes are flying too low now for safety to anybody.

W. R. McCartney.

Holmesburg, Pa.

Dentistry and Medicine

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I want to congratulate Esmeralda De Mar. Her audacious statements in your issue of February 10, will probably move more than one dentist to praise and admire her courage in presenting a layman's opinion; but, her comment is altogether irrelevant to her reference, "Who should prescribe diet?"

A balanced diet promotes tooth and mouth health, the lack of which is manifested more readily in the mouth, teeth, gums and surrounding tissues, than elsewhere in the body. For this reason a dentist is more apt to become aware of a dietary deficiency than a physician.

Let me point out that dentistry is carried on to-day with a minimum of discomfort to the patient, with none of the devastating effects on the nerves of one because dentists are practising with anesthesia and analgesia in cavity preparation for the neurotic individuals that are hypersensitive.

Dentistry needs the cooperation of her mother profession, medicine. Dentistry would advance further and faster with the help and understanding of the physician. Dentistry is an art of healing, a specialized medicine and surgery.

In spite of it all, the dental profession is advancing scientifically in leaps and bounds. Prevention rather than cure and restoration is taking the largest part of the dental research workers' time now. Dr. J. Homer Prince.

Newark, N. J.

"Filthy Literature"—A Reply

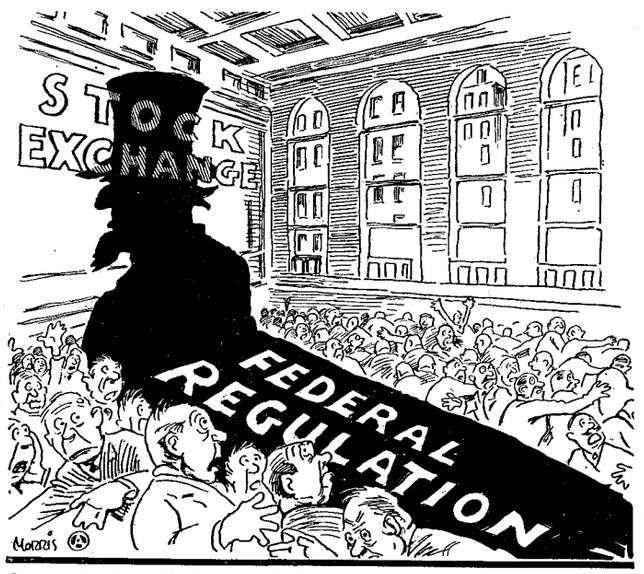
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In replying to "A Father's Attack on Filthy Literature," it occurs to me that even a girl of seventeen should have acquired something of discrimination and taste in what she chooses to read, that she should have developed something inherent in her nature by that time, if she is ever going to, to enable her to recognize the chaff from the wheat.

It seems to me that if a child has been brought up in an atmosphere of good books, they become a part of him as surely as the air he breathes.

I do agree most heartily, tho, that the aforementioned "literature" does present a very real and very serious problem and effective legislation is decidedly necessary, yet at the same time, I sincerely believe that it is far more important for parents to educate their children to seek and enjoy good books than it is for them to make it against the law for them to read what their unguided minds enjoy.

Miss Marion Elder.

Rockford, Ill.



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Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service

Penny and Pennyweight

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Have just read with much interest, "Spread of the 'Old Gold' Racket," in your latest issue. The article is well written and should do much toward protecting the public from a certain type of swindler, yet there is an erroneous statement therein to which I would respectfully call your attention.

N. S. Street.

Chicago.

[In the article entitled, "Spread of the 'Old Gold' Racket," by George Wilfred Wright, published February 17, it was stated that "the one-cent piece which this buyer uses weighs but a trifle over half an actual standard pennyweight." This was an error. It should have read, "the one-cent piece weighs slightly more than twice an actual standard pennyweight." The further statement that "two one-cent pieces weigh slightly more than a Troy pennyweight" was similarly incorrect and should have read "one one-cent piece weighs slightly more than two Troy pennyweights." This error attracted the attention of a number of our readers of whose letters the one quoted above is representative.—Ed.]

A Correction by T. G. Trenchard

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of December 9, in an article entitled "Increasing Popularity of Professional Football," you attack my reputation and character.

I quote: "Dr. March recalls the time that Greensburg signed up 'Doggy' Trenchard, a famous Princeton end, who was still in college, for a Sunday game against Latrobe. . . . To the surprize of the Greensburgs, Trenchard played for Latrobe on Sunday."

I deny that I ever played, or agreed to play, professional football or baseball while I was an undergraduate.

Furthermore I did not break any contract or agreement to play with Greensburg. In fact, nobody connected with that team ever asked me to play with them.

You state "Professional football began back in 1898." I graduated from Princeton in June, 1895. I ask you to publish a retraction of these statements about me.

T. G. Trenchard.

Long Island City, N. Y.

Miss Mae West

Dr. G. George Fox, Rabbi, of the South Shore Temple, Chicago, has sent The Literary Digest a letter written by Miss Marion Brooks, secretary to Miss Mae West, the film star, in which she says:

"Many queries have reached Miss Mae West concerning Mr. Croy's article in The Literary Digest, and I have had to answer that he is mistaken. Miss West is not a Jewess, but nevertheless she is sure that she is able to call a great number of them her friends."

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"Hide her woolen pajamas."—*Sniper.*

Oh, What's the Use?—

The captain remarked to the boatswain:
"Supposing when young you had choatswain
Some easier job
Than just being a gob?"
And the boatswain replied:
"Well, suppoatswain?"

—*Boston Transcript.*

Saying It With Swank.—Your reference to the code of Boston lunch-counter men in passing an order for "a Swiss cheese sandwich on rye bread" recalls an incident when, after placing a similar order, the diner changed his mind. Would it be possible to change his order to an "American cheese sandwich?

"Naturalize that Swiss," called the counter man to the cook.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Trying to Teasia.—

An ad in THE DIGEST defines APHASIA as failure of speech at crucial moments. A strictly masculine trouble, we take it.

Should your tongue be the kind that betrasia,
There must often be times when itpaysia to look very glum,
And act very dumb,
And fake an attack of aphasia.

Should your family vex and displeasia,
And your creditors threaten to squezia,
Fill you pockets with pelf,
Meander off by yourself,
And have an attack of amnesia.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Backward Pupil—PATRON—(a schoolmaster, handing dinner slip to waiter)—"Take this back to your desk and work it out again."—*Everybody's Weekly.*

Gran'ma Was Feelin' Right Peart.—Providing for the future and worrying over it are two different things.

An aged couple had been sitting in front of the fire a long time without speaking. At length the husband inquired: "What were you thinking about?"

The wife replied: "I was just thinking how long we had lived together and that it couldn't go on forever like this and the time will soon come when one of us will have to go."

"Yes," assented the old man, "but it's no use to worry about that now."

"No," was the reply, "but I was just thinking that when it does happen I would like to go to California to live."—*Security News.*

But Would He Walk a Mile for Any of 'Em?—Noah was surprized to see three camels coming up the gangway. "Hey!" he shouted, "one of you will have to stay ashore."

"Not me," said the first ship of the desert, "I am the camel so many people swallow while straining at a gnat."

"I," said the second, "am the camel whose back is broken by the last straw."

"And I," said the third and last, "am the camel which shall pass through the eye of a needle sooner than a rich man shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

Noah scratched his head in perplexity. Finally, deciding that posterity could ill spare any of these and would be lost for illustrations without them, he let them all come aboard.—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Sounds a Trifle Seedy.—Araki, the scraggly mustachioed asceptic, who directed the Nipponse campaigns in Manchoukuo and Shanghai, resigned because of ill health.—*San Diego paper.*

Take 'Em Home Alive.—

Unexcelled Loveliness! Superb Quality! Incredible Savings! While Quantities Last! GREATER THAN EVER! OUR THREE-DAY BABY SALE!

—*Ad in a Chicago paper.*

Perils of Optimism.—Groping in the dark for a headache pill, Josephine Lucius picked up by mistake a 25-cent piece and swallowed it optimistically.

Now she's in a hospital on a cotton and spinach diet.—*San Francisco paper.*

Moral: Mind Your SSSSS.—The central figure in the investigation, bond broker and speculator pleaded guilty to 31 counts of forging and uttering sssssssssssss and now is under sentence of 31 to 635 years in the State penitentiary.—*Pine Bluff (Ark.) paper.*

Pin Feathers Out for a Record.

INFANT MORALITY
SHOWS DROP HERE

—*Bridgeport (Conn.) paper.*

Needs a Lot of Time.—Common law marriage: The State's declaration that immortality is all right if you keep it up long enough.—*Ashland (Ky.) Independent.*

Depends On How You Take It.—A bomb exploded to-day on the International Express from Berlin to Zagreb killing three persons, one gravely and several slightly.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Words Fail.—The rrrrrrrrrr shdlu etaoin etaoin nn position of the treasury January 2 was: Receipts $152,432,670.52; expenditures $222,589,583.21; balance $955,991,710.—*Hartford paper.*

Cautious Approach.—When the building was put into a state of thorough repair in 1847-48 the architect was allowed to cover the mosaics with matting before being plastered over.—*New York weekly.*

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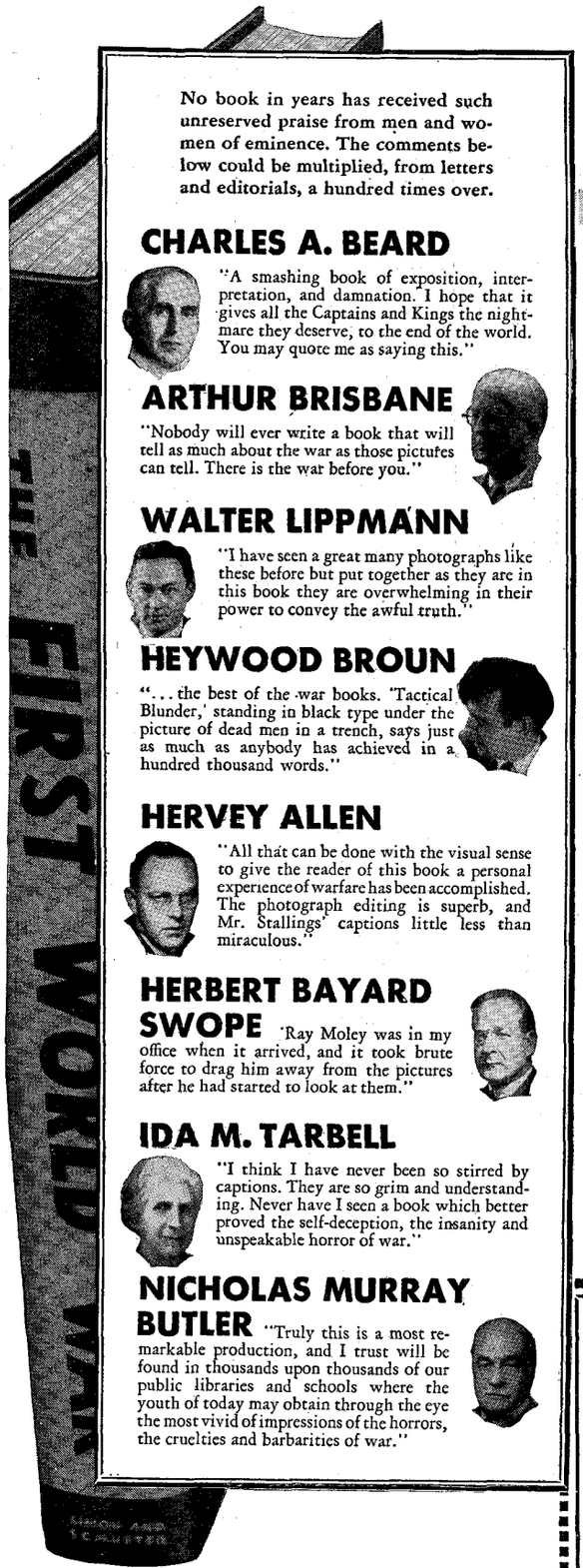

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ARTHUR BRISBANE

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HEYWOOD BROUN

"... the best of the war books. 'Tactical Blunder,' standing in black type under the picture of dead men in a trench, says just as much as anybody has achieved in a hundred thousand words."

HERVEY ALLEN

"All that can be done with the visual sense to give the reader of this book a personal experience of warfare has been accomplished. The photograph editing is superb, and Mr. Stallings' captions little less than miraculous."

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE

"Ray Moley was in my office when it arrived, and it took brute force to drag him away from the pictures after he had started to look at them."

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